THE
Bombay Gazette.

84—New Series, BOMBAY:—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

PING.

AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
th Nov.	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA.	10500
8th „	MOREA	11000	....	—
th „	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
d Dec.	EGYPT	8000	....	—
th „	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	8000
6th „	ARABIA	8000	....	...
23rd „	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10000
30th „	MALOJA	12500	....	—
1912				
h Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
13th „	PERSIA	8000	...	...
20th „	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
27th „	OCEANA	7000	...	...
3rd Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
10th „	CHINA	8000	...	...
17th „	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
24th „	EGYPT	8000	...	..
2nd Mar.	MACEDONIA	10500	...	...
9th „	ARABIA	8000	...	...
16th „	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
0th „	*ARCADIA	7000	...	...
3rd „	PERSIA	8000	...	...
30th „	MARMORA	10500	...	...
6th April.	MOOLTAN	10000	...	...
13th „	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
20th „	MANTUA	11000	...	...
27th „	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
4th May.	EGYPT	8000	...	...
11th „	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
18th „	ARABIA	8000	...	—

The above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day o sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea	Rs. 525 or Rs. 637	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

RINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

ANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis,
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA :	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON :	GRINDLAY & Co.

SOCIETA NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE Transhipping at PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Levanzo	3,713	......	25th Nov. 1911
R. Rubattino	4,580	Piazzoni	15th Dec. 1911
D. Balduino	4,580	Maganzini	15th Jan. 1912

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Tickets	Rs. 500	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 750*	Rs. 525	Rs. 247-8

*Inside Cabins, Rs. 400 Single and Rs. 600 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples, or Genoa, 1st Class, Rs. 740; Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Ischia	6,000	G. Belsito	16th Nov. 1911

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140 to ...... to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted

Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
86 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Lhasa	2184	Mon.	6th Nov.	11 a.m.	‡via P. D. & C. M.
Dumra	1695	Thurs.	9th Nov.	9 a.m.	*via C. M.
Linga	2184	Fri.	10th Nov.	6 a.m.†	direct.

‡Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
*Cutch Mandvie.
†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dumra," 1695 tons, on Thursday, 9th Nov. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Kasara," 1195 tons, on Wednesday 8th November, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3418 tons, on or about 30th November, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer on or about 18th November.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

6th November, 1911.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
Oceanien	4148	Cousin	23rd Nov. 1911.
Yarra	4142	Rosati	21st Dec. 1911.
Polynesien	6353	Bruno	18th Jan. 1912.
Ville de la Ciotat	6378	Eschenauer	15th Feb. 1912.
Sydney	4118	Costa	14th Mar. 1912.
Oceanien	4148	Cousin	11th April 1912.
Armand Behic	6385	Guionnet	9th May 1912.
Yarra	4142	Rosati	6th June 1912.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione Generale Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
Ville de la Ciotat	6378	Eschenauer	2nd Dec. 1911.
Sydney	4118	Costa	30th Dec. 1911

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS,
Albert Building Hornby Road. Agent

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—
ANCHOR LINE SAILINGS.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1911.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay
*Elysia	6363	A. Haig	18th Nov. 1911
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	4th Dec. „
Olympia	5124	R. H. Brown, R.N.R.	20th „ „
Circassia	6716	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	3rd Jan. 1912
Scindia	5105	W. Kelso	23rd „ „
Castalia	6383	G. Mitchell	7th Feb. „

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
*Elysia	6363	A. Haig	26th Feb. 1912
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th Mar. „
Olympia	5124	R.H. Brown, R.N.R.	24th „ „
Circassia	6716	C.F. Osborne R.N.R.	8th Apr. „
Scindia	5105	Wm Kelso	23rd „ „
Castalia	6383	G. Mitchell	4th May „
*Elysia	6363	A. Haig	17th „ „
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	3rd June „

*"Fitted with Marconi Wireless Telegraphy".

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers:—

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	„ 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	„ 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool.	„ 653	993
Bombay to Gibraltar	„ 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	„ 635	957
Bombay to New York	„ 805	1,311
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	„ 445	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c. is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY. TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 850,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Lahore, Amritsar, Delhi, Cawnpore, Tuticorin, Cochin, Chittagong, Rangoon, Mandalay, Colombo, Kandy, Newara-Eliya, Aden (Camp.), Aden, (Steamer Point) Zanzibar, Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Kisumu, Jinja, Kampala, Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. W. J. K. HEGARTY
BOMBAY Acting Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD

CAPITAL (Paid up)	Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 28,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application,

E. E. SAVI,
Acting Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	„ 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	„ 17,150,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien, Bombay, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen (Dalny), Hankow, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kobe, Liaoyang, London, Lyons, Fengtien (Mukden), Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Ryojun (Port Arthur), San Francisco, Shanghai, Tiehling, Tientsin, Tokyo.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, LONDON E.C.

CAPITAL £1,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
WALTER MURRAY GUTHRIE, Esq., (Director of the London Joint Stock Bank Ltd.)
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J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE

A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.,
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

C. S. CLARKE,
Acting Manager.

CRYSTAL NEEDS.

WE ARE SHOWING RECENT IMPORTATIONS OF HAWKES CUT GLASS WHICH WE SHALL TAKE PLEASURE IN SHOWING YOU.

DINNER and LUNCHEON GLASSES.
VASES.
BOWLS.
TRAYS.
CANDLESTICKS.
BERRY PLATES.
CUPS for ICES.
PITCHERS.

"Everything possible with CRYSTAL" would seem revealed by the refinement, richness and brilliance of HAWKES CUT GLASS.

Here is the artistic culmination of the fine old English glass; delicacy of design replacing the somewhat heavy grace of the glass of the earlier period and a skill in cutting shown unrivalled by makers of any epoch.

Hawkes Cut Glass may no more be classed with "Cut Glass" "EN MASSE" than unmarked silver may be grouped with "sterling."

The Hawkes signature, is as significant, indeed, and bears the same meaning in glass as does the time-honoured wood on the more precious metal.

Hawkes Glass is the acknowledged Artistic Cut Glass made to-day, possessing a luminous clarity, a sparkle, a grace wholly "Hawkes."

AND CRYSTAL NOVELTIES FOR THE DRESSING TABLE.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR HAWKES CUT GLASS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

JUST UNPACKED

SINGAPORE

RATTAN CHAIRS, SETTIES, TABLES AND EASY-CHAIRS

in various Shapes and Designs and well finished.
An article suitable for the
DELHI DURBAR CORONATION.
Visit at the Stores is solicited early, all are out for the show
AT

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anemia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

FEVER AGUE & INFLUENZA.

Are positively cured by Batliwala's Ague Mixture and Pills. They have stood the only real test. The test of use and time.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

for pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness early stage of consumption and indigestion, etc, etc. Re. 1-8 ans. each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English anticeptic drugs. Ans. 4, each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT

cures ring-worm Dhobies itch etc. in a day. Ans. 4 each.
of all CHEMIST AND DEALERS. Re. 1 each.
OR FROM

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J.P.,

WORLI LABORATORY, Dadar, BOMBAY.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and practical means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order Sixpence, from The Vetarzo Remedies Co. Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD. BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils.
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine.
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150°	in cases.	These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.
White Rose	150°	„ „	
Chester	125°	„ „	
Devoe's	125°	„ „	
Monkey	125°	„ „	

Elephant 125° in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

150° "SHELL"

"SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL.

150°

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED

"SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE

REFINED and PACKED in AMERICA. 150° TEST NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5 PER CASE.

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn

SEE THAT YOU GET

"SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

IMPORTED BY

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD.,
GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

"SHELL" 150°

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR

WEDDING	CAKES.
WEDDING	CAKE ORNAMENTS.
WEDDING	CAKE STANDS.
WEDDING	CAKE BOUQUETS.
WEDDING	CAKE WREATHS.
WEDDING	CAKE BOXES.
WEDDING	FLAGS.
WEDDING	FAVORS.
WEDDING	CRACKERS.
WEDDING	RECEPTIONS.
WEDDING	CONFETTI, Etc., Etc., Etc.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.
Telegrams:—"MONGIBROS," Telephone No. 325.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works 2 Green Street Fort.

DAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. H. H., No. 1. Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Steamer "ISCHIA," from HONGKONG and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL on the 3rd instant, and are requested to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their CARGO landed at Victoria Dock, No. 1 Shed.

All claims for damages etc., are to be presented and adjusted before the departure of the steamer on the 16th instant.

No Survey will be allowed after the removal of the goods from the Landing Shed.

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent,
Societa Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi.
Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

WANTED.—For Service afloat in the Royal Indian Marine, competent ENGINE-ROOM ARTIFICERS. Applicants should be 20-30 years of age. For further particulars apply at the Staff Office, R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay.

WALTER LUMSDEN, Captain, R. N.
Director of the Royal Indian Marine.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE WATER will be SUPPLIED to various Districts of the City at the hours mentioned below :—

Locality.	Ordinary pressure hours.	Extra pressure hours.
A WARD.		
1. Colaba ...	7-0 to 10-0 A.M. and 4-0 to 6-30 P.M.	9-0 to 11-0 P.M.
2. Fort ...		
3. Esplanade ...		
B & C WARDS.		
1. Mandvi ...	7-0 to 9-30 A.M. and 4-30 to 7 P.M.	5-0 to 7-0 A.M.
2. Chuckla ...		
3. Umerkhadi ...		
4. Dongri ...		
5. Market ...		
6. Dhobitalao ...		
7. Fanaswady ...		
8. Bhuleshwar ...		
9. Kharatalao ...		
10. Kumbharwada.		
D WARD.		
1. Khetwady ...	Do.	Do.
2. Girgaum ...		
3. Chowpatti ...		
4. Walkeshwar ...	5-30 A.M. to 6-30 P.M.	
5. Mahalaxmi ...		
E WARD.		
1. Mazagaon ...	7-0 to 9-30 A.M. and 4-30 to 6-30 P.M.	5-0 to 7-0 A.M.
2. Tarwady ...		
3. 1st Nagpada ...		
4. Kamathipura ...		
5. Tardeo ...		
6. Byculla... ...		
7. Nagpada ...		
8. Kalachouki ...		
F WARD.		
1. Parel	Constant supply.	
2. Sewri		
3. Sion		
G WARD.		
1. Mahim... ...		
2. Worli		

It has been found necessary to reduce the hours of supply owing to the partial failure of the monsoons of 1910 and 1911 to fill Vehar Lake. As this curtailment will extend over many months the co-operation of the public is earnestly requested in assisting the Corporation in the prevention of Waste of Water, since upon the regard to the legitimate use of water their own comfort to a large extent depends.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay,
H. J. T. SMITH, A. M. I. C. E., M. I. M. E.,
Hydraulic Engineer,
Water Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 4th Nov., 1911.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

SPECIAL TIME TABLE FOR NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER.

NORTH-EAST ROUTE.		NORTH-WEST ROUTE	
Corridor Restaurant Car Express between Bombay and Delhi.		Mail Train between Bombay and Delhi via Ahmedabad, Abu and Jaipur, Restaurant Car between Ahmedabad and Ajmer.	
DOWN.		DOWN.	
Bombay (Colaba)	D. 22-0	Bombay (Colaba)	D. 21-30
Delhi...............	A. 6-57	Delhi	A. 8-45
UP.		UP.	
Delhi	D. 22-45	Delhi	D. 21-0
Bombay (Colaba)	A. 7-20	Bombay (Colaba)	A. 8-15

ADDITIONAL EXPRESS TRAINS will be run, when necessary, leaving Bombay in the evening, and arriving at Delhi, at a convenient hour in the morning.

From 1st November to 31st December, both days inclusive, the Northern Express will not run beyond Delhi.

Passengers for and from Stations beyond Delhi should change at Delhi.

Passengers holding RETURN TICKETS by the B. B. & C. I. Railway broad-gauge route to Delhi have the option of using the Metre-gauge route via Ahmedabad on either the outward or return journey.

QUICK DESPATCH OF GOODS TO DELHI.

A Special through Express Goods Train is now running daily by the Broad-gauge route for the conveyance of Motor-Cars, Carriages, Horses, Furniture, etc.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 6th October, 1911.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Bombay Time), on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of November, 1911, for the SUPPLY of GALVANIZED PIPES and FITTINGS.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may be obtained free of charge from the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 280 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent, on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor, whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
J. LACEY,
Storekeeper, Municipality.
Storekeeper's Office,
Chinchpokli, 30th October, 1911.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes :—

6 inch by 4½ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred*

9½ inch by 4¼ inch ...Annas 14 per do. *

If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.

6 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*

If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

WE beg to announce having AUTHORIZED Mr. F. H. OEURREMANS, TO SIGN, our Firm Per Pro.

A. MORITZ & Co.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.
CHRISTMAS 1911.
HOLIDAY TICKETS.
REDUCED FARES.

FROM 15th to 31st December, 1911, 1st and 2nd Class RETURN TICKETS at a SINGLE FARE, for the double journey, will be issued between any two stations on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company's System for distances over 100 miles locally as well as in through-booking with Foreign Railways. Similar tickets will also be issued for distances 100 miles and less on payment of the fare for 101 miles.

II. Passengers holding Return Tickets will have the option of travelling by the routes noted below :—

(a) The holder of a Return Ticket by the B. B. and C. I. Railway Broad-Gauge route to Delhi from Bombay, and stations north of Bombay as far as Baroda, will have the option of using the Metre Gauge route via Ahmedabad on either the outward or return journey.

(b) The holder of a Return Ticket to Delhi from any station south of Bandikui who may desire to extend his journey beyond two stations on the East Indian, North Western, or Oudh and Rohilkhand Railways, &c., may return via Agra or via Muttra Junction; and similarly the holder of a Return Ticket to Bhatinda may travel via Delhi or Agra or Muttra Junction on the Return journey.

(c) The holder of a Return Ticket to Ajmer and Stations north of Ajmer from Baroda or any Station South of Baroda may travel via Ahmedabad or via Rutlam and Baroda, on the Return Journey.

III. Holders of these Return Tickets may break journey at one or more stations on the outward journey as well as on the Return Journey, provided they do not travel more than once in the same direction.

IV. Holiday Return Tickets will be available for the completion of the Return Journey up to midnight of the 15th January, 1912.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 30th October, 1911.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SECOND-HAND MATERIAL AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, VIZ: RAIL PIECES, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON AND STEEL SCRAP, TYRES AND WHEELS SCRAP, BRASS SCRAP, ETC., AND STORES FROM SURPLUS STOCK. SUCH AS BOILER FEED PULSOMETER AND TANGYE'S SPECIAL PUMPS.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive tenders at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 15th NOVEMBER 1911 for the purchase of above, which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent Wadi Bunder, Assistant Storekeeper, Jhansi, and at this Depot.

TENDERS.—These must be made out on the Company's authorized forms, which can be had on application to the undersigned at his office on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.

TERMS.—A sum equivalent to 10 per cent of value of the material tendered for (subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,000 and a minimum of Rs. 200 only) must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit, without the Railway having to prove any loss by the transaction. Only cash or currency notes (on which no interest will be allowed) or Government promissory notes, will be received as deposits, and if the latter they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, or order."

PAYMENT.—To be made to the Company's Cashier, Bombay, on receipt of acceptance of the offer.

NOTE.—The agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

APPLICANTS are requested not to tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove WITHIN ONE MONTH from the date of acceptance of Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, 19th October, 1911.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS superscribed "Tender for Kerosine Oil" are invited to reach the Manager's Office, Naulakha Post Office, Lahore, up to 12 noon, on TUESDAY, the 28th November, 1911, (at which date, time and place they will be opened in the presence of any tenderers who wish to be present), for the SUPPLY of the following KEROSINE OILS :—

1. "Snow-flake" or equally superior brand 150 deg ... ... 40,000 cases.
2. "Chester" or equally good quality 120 deg. ... ... 15,000 cases.

Tenderers to state Brands they propose to supply, Delivery of the Oils to commence on 15th January, 1912 in such instalments as the Chief Storekeeper may require.

2. The rate tendered to include delivery in Port Trust Oil Godown at Karachi (Keamari) at which place sufficient supplies must be kept stored at the cost of suppliers.

3. Full, sound and unstained cases only will be accepted.

4. No particular form of tender is necessary.

5. The Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender or to assign any reason for non acceptance of whole or any part of a Tender.

Chief Storekeeper's Office,
Lahore, dated 27th October, 1911.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS superscribed "Tenders for MINERAL AXLE OILS," are invited for the supply of 1600 tons of high grade SUMMER MINERAL AXLE OIL, to be delivered in 7 monthly consignments and 1300 tons of high grade Winter Mineral Axle Oil to be delivered in 5 monthly instalments. The contract will be for a period of 12 months, commencing from the 15th day of February, 1912, the first instalment of Summer Oil being delivered by that date and the 1st instalment of Winter Oil by the first day of September, 1912.

2. Tenders must reach the Manager, North-Western Railway, Naulakha, by 12 noon, on FRIDAY, the 5th January, 1912, at which date, time and place, they will be opened in the presence of any Tenderers who wish to be present.

3. The Oil to be supplied must be in accordance with the following specification:—

SUMMER OIL.

Specific Gravity at 60° Fahrenheit......0.890 to 0.920
Viscosity (redwood) at 140° Fahrenheit 430 to 500 Secs.
Flash Points (closed test) over ....380° Fahrenheit.
Cold test (setting point) ...... 40° to 44° Fahrenheit.

WINTER OIL.

Specific Gravity at 60° Fahrenheit...... 0.890 to 0.920.
Viscosity (redwood) at 140° Fahrenheit 300 to 360 Secs.
Flash Points (cold test) over .... 380° Fahrenheit.
Cold tests, (setting point) .....20° to 22° Fahrenheit.

4. Form of Tender with full particulars of conditions of contract can be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper, North-Western Railway, Lahore on payment of Rs. 5 which amount must be remitted with application for Tenders. No Tenders will be considered unless submitted on this form.

5. If Tenderers are not actual manufacturers they must at the time of tendering give the names of the manufacturers of the Oils they propose to supply and state where the works are situated.

6. A sum of Rs. 500 in cash or Lahore Circle Currency Notes must be deposited with the Chief Cashier North-Western Railway, whose receipt should be attached to the Form of Tender. Tenders submitted without such receipt will not be considered.

7. The Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender or part of a Tender or to assign any reasons for non-acceptance of a Tender and can reject the whole or any part of any Tender.

Chief Storekeeper's Office,
Lahore, dated 23rd Oct., 1911.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First Class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

Half Owner and Manager: Mr. Maurice E. Bandmann
MAURICE E. BANDMANN
presents the
BANDMANN OPERA CO
GRAND OPENING NIGHT
TO-MORROW TUESDAY, NOV. 7.
For the first time in Bombay
The Great London and New York Success
THE
BALKAN PRINCESS,
a Musical Play by Frederick Lonsdale and Frank Curzon.
From the Prince of Wales' Theatre, London,

Wed. and Thursday	THE QUAKER GIRL.
Friday	OUR MISS GIBBS.
Saturday	A WALTZ DREAM.
Mon. & Tues. 13th & 14th.	A CHOCOLATE SOLDIER.

Price Rs. 5, 3, and Re. 1.
Boxes Rs. 25 and Rs. 40.
Doors open at 8-30. Commence 9-30.
Plan of seats at Rose and Co.

HARMSTON'S GRAND CIRCUS AND ROYAL MENAGERIE of Performing Wild Animals.

LOCATION, CHOWPATI,
next the Indian Motor Taxi Cab Company.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
MONDAY, 6TH NOV. 1911,
SPECIAL BENEFIT NIGHT FOR FAMINE RELIEF
Under the distinguished patronage and presence of
HON'BLE SIR VITHALDAS DAMODER THACKERSEY AND RAO SAHEB VASSANJI TRICUMJI MOOLJI, J. P.
AGAIN TO-NIGHT.
OUR SECOND GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME MOSE STAR NUMBERS
By our all Round Company of London and Continental Artistes.
A Handsome WATCH given to the Competitor stopping the longest on the Bucking Elephant "MARTHA."

SOUVENIR MATINEES. } SATURDAY, Nov. 11th and SUNDAY, Nov. 12th AFTERNOON.

Doors Open at 3 o'clock. Commence at 4 o'clock. Children, Half Price at Matinees only.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Full Box 6 Seats, Rs. 20; Single Seat Box Rs. 4; First Chairs, Rs. 3; Second Chairs, Rs. 2; Stalls Re 1; Gallery (Natives only) As. 8.

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half Price to the 1 and 2 Rupees Seats.

Box Plan at SOUNDY and Co., or at the Circus, Tent, where Seats can be booked.

NOTICE:—Special arrangements made for Zenana Ladies.

MADAM HARMSTON-LOVE, Proprietress.
F. FELIX, Equestrian Director.
R. ALTON & W. SIMONS, Agents.
W. HARMSTON, Manager.
C. H. BRUCE, Bandmaster.

SKATING RINK.

OPEN DAILY.
PRACTICE SESSION:—8 to 9 A. M.
Ladies only—9-30 to 10-30 A. M.
EVENING SESSION—6 to 8
BAND EVERY THURSDAY.
NIGHT SESSION :—9-30 to 11-30
BAND EVERY NIGHT SESSION.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL........................	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 325,000

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND...	£1,645,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.........	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.	Manila
Bombay	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Iloilo
Calcutta	Singapore	Cebu
Madras	Malacca	Hongkong
Rangoon	Kuala Lumpur (F. M. S.)	Canton
Colombo		Foochow
Karachi	Klang (F. M. States)	Shanghai
Amritsar	Seremban (F. M. States)	Tientsin
Penang	Bangkok	Hankow
Puket	Batavia	Yokohama
Taiping (Perak F. M. S.)	Sourabaya	Kobe
	Saigon	New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue, TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, are also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.
POST BOX No. 24. JOHN GREIG,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Agent.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE

Management, D. E. D. COHEN, Grand Opera House Calcutta.

RETURN AND FAREWELL VISIT.
For a Special Engagement
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
MONDAY, Nov. 6TH.
MR. HENRY DALLAS' Coy.
THE FOLLIES
By arrangement with H. G. PELISSIER, from the Apollo Theatre, London.
IN
AN ENTIRELY
NEW MUSICAL MELANGE
introducing
THE FAMOUS
"NICOTINE QUARTETTES."
AND
PELISSIER'S HIGHLY AMUSING BURLESQUE OF
A 'XMAS PANTOMIME.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
TUESDAY, NOV. 7TH.
PRICES :—Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2, and Re. 1.
Plan at SOUNDY'S.
HARRY A. DOOLEY,
Genl. Manager.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT,
THE
ITALIAN-TURKISH WAR
OUR FOUR FUN-MAKERS
FOOLSHEAD, JANE, PRINCE AND TOTO.
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR)
CALCUTTA BRANCH will open 1st November, in Bankshall Street.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE : NEW YORK.

Capital paid up...................Gold	$ 3,250,000,00
RESERVE FUND and undivided profits......................Gold	$ 3,566,083,58

LONDON OFFICE: 36, Bishopsgate, E.C.—
BRANCHES :

Bombay,	Cebu,	San Francisco,
Calcutta,	Shanghai,	Washington,
Singapore,	Hankow,	Mexico,
Hongkong,	Peking,	Panama,
Canton,	Yokohama,	Colon,
Manila,	Kobe,	Empire.

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and cable transfers on the principal cities of Europe, American Australia, China and Japan, buys Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months on which interest is allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43, Church Gate Street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26 Bank Street, Fort,

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, in Mahomedan Street, on Ripon Road.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 6th day of November, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Mr. Jacob Haji Essa, the Mortgagee and the Transferee of the Mortgage-deed and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Abdul Tyeb Saeikh Abdul Hoosein and Abdul Kadir Shaikh Abdul Hoosein, sons of the deceased, mortgagor Saaikh Abdul Hussein and in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage and further charge respectively dated 15th July, 1907, and 29th March, 1908, and of transfer of mortgage dated 11th January, 1911, the following landed property, viz.—

All those pieces or parcels of land or ground situate on the western side of the passage, called the Mahomedan Street, in or at the Race Course now called Ripon Road, in the Registration Sub district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 617 square yards or thereabouts, being the equivalent of 10 lakhees including therein 4 1-3 feet wide space for the said passage and Registered with other adjoining land in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 198, 198 and 198, New Nos. A 2-13720, A 2-13720, New Survey Nos. 2 A 2-3540 and are Registered by the Fazendar Manordes Gordhandas in his Books under Nos. 19, 18 and 20 and are bounded on the East by Mahomedan Street, on the South by a piece of land leased to Abdul Rahim and Hasan and Mudar Toran respectively, on the West by a piece of land of David Sassoon, and on the north by pieces of land leased to Edoo Culliandin Elias Abdul Karim, Soobhaster Alla and Miyaji Hasan respectively, together with the messuages or buildings standing thereon, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Ward E No. 4024, 4024 (2)—4025, and Street Nos. 211—211a—212, Ripon Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Bombay, 6th November, 1911.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mrs. S. KENNEDY 35, Marine Lines Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

A STRONG feature of our AUSTIN Motor-Car is that it is perfectly simple and simply perfect. Easy to start and unapproachable in style comfort, power and plenty of speed. Call to-day or write to the Sole Agents:—THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years, during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL Malabar Hill, Bombay.

WANTED.—Smart Job COMPOSITORS. Apply GENERAL MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes, By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4. 9. care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOOKS FOR SALE.—GARNETT'S "International Library of Famous Literature" 20 vols; "Scribner" '80 to '84 five vols; "Century" '84 and '85, 4 vols. Offers. Box 2693, care of this Office.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 3 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents, Splendid Bars, Brand-new Billiard Tables Dinner, Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast, As. 12. Dinner served till late hours

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4 5/32d. also includes Tables of Pa conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal— Value Due Dates. Price Rs. 3 Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRIC PRINTING. The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 3 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete electric installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising room and facilitating work. The Management therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes —6 inch by 4½ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9½ inch by 4¼ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000, 6 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand I) printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 3 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business, Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts, apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices :—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WORLD'S GREATEST PLEASURE

is to enjoy the advantages of a perfect health. Many young men often betake themselves to various vices, that break down the health, and very soon render them, fit for nothing but the sick-bed. Isn't it a sad thing?

ATANK NIGRAH PILL

is the only safe and reliable remedy for all diseases, resulting from youthful indulgence. It tones up the entire nervous System.

It imparts wonderful strength and vigour by increasing and purifying the blood and stopping wet dreams.

It is invaluable in weak digestion and constipation. In short it supplies everything what a man should have.

PRICE—Re. 1 for a box of 32 pills.
Write to day :—
VAIDYA SHASTRI.
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
Kalbadevi, Bombay.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.
THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.
BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.
LAYS OF THE LAW,
A Selection of Leading Cases.
By W. E. H. Re. 1.
Apply the Bombay Gazette Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 6th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as drawing-room sofas and chairs, easy chairs, jardineers, almyrahs, cup-boards, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, phonographs, English-made double door safe, riding saddle, camera by Treacher and Co., hand cameras, lenses photo accessories, e c.

The property of an English gentleman 25 volumes, Encyclopædia Britannica, solid mahogany cupboard, large book case, almyrah, Just's fan, Singer's foot sewing machine nearly new, perambulator on strings almost new.

At 3 P.M. (S.T.)

Several gents' bicycles, by different makers.
1 handsome rubber tyred victoria.
1 rubber tyred shigram.
1 rubber tyred brougham.
The property of an English gentleman—
1 rubber tyred single-seated brougham, by Shanks & Co., London, in good order.
The property of a Parsee gentleman—
1 alldays single cylinder 6½ H. P. 3 seated motor car in working order.

BONA-FIDE SALE,

AUCTION SALE OF PROVISIONS, WINES, SHOP FURNITURE &c.

Under instructions from Messrs. Smetham, Byrne & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees in possession Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 7th inst at 2-30 p. m. (S T.) in the shop on the ground-floor of the Watson's Annexe, Apollo Bunder, the whole of the stock-in-trade of Messrs. W. H. Reyner & Co., consisting of tinned and bottled provisions and oilmanstores such as biscuits, jams preserved fruits, meats, fish, bacon, pickles, sauces, teas, etc., also wines such as claret, sherry, port, Marsala, ales, gin, &c and shop furniture such as marble top counter, glass cupboard, show case tables and sundries.

Cash will be required at the time of sale. The goods are on view now.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 6th November, 1911.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET,

On MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Wodehouse Road, Apollo Bunder, very valuable and handsome, teak and blackwood also open carved household furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, best plateware, large dining table, arm and without arm chairs, mirror back side board and dumbwaiter, table, hanging, and hall lamps, rich carpets, oil paintings, and engravings, drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs fancy cabinets, cabinet ornaments, Parian Ware and China Vases and figures wall and table clocks Persian-made inlaid octagon teapoy, French clock on tower, bentwood Tonjon for mill work, writing tables, teapoys corners benches bentwood chairs, marble top dressing and washhand tables, dressing chest of drawers, mirror door almyrahs, single and double bedsteads, one mahogany full size, slate billiard table with balls, cues, marking board, etc., one sweet tone cottage piano in very good order, fancy centre pieces, tea box valuable books, such as 34 vols. Encyclopædia Britannica, English law reports, Indian law reports, digest of Indian law cases, digest of English law cases and other valuable law books, utensils, etc., etc.

The property of another gentleman.—

One second hand ruber tyred bicycle wheels C. spring victoria by "Windover."

One open side circular glass fronted brougham by "Morgan" very little used with shaft and pole complete with a very showy fastbay Arab horse, 15 hands, 7 years old.

The property of P. H. J. Rustamji, Esq., Bar-at-Law and others. Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 17th instant, at 3-30 p. m. (B. T.) sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the whole of the building materials of the old structures situate at Jail Road Stables at Jail Road.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 6th November, 1911.

MENESSE AND COMPANY
No 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF "THE YACHT SAPPHIRE."

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th November, 1911, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at the B. B. & C. I. Railway Co. Store Department, Colaba, opposite Old Colaba Railway Station, on account of the concerned the following yacht :—

The yacht "Sapphire" with old solid spars together with various old sails, wire and rope rigging, lead keel and metal work.

One lot cradle, hollow mast and spars dhingey, new sails, etc.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 6th November, 1911.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
31, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO MERCHANTS AND PRIVATE BUYERS.
BONA-FIDE SALE
of
JAPANESE FANCY AND ARTISTIC GOODS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will, on THURSDAY, the 9th and FRIDAY, the 10th inst., sell by Public Auction, at the Rooms, next to Messrs. KING & Co., at the entrance of Meadows Street, a consignment of Japanese goods consisting of gold decorated and richly coloured satsuma ware, superior Kaga and Imari vases, bowls and plates; coloured and gilt porcelain tea and coffee sets, dinner services from 54 to 184 pieces sets of flower pots, jardinieres, oxydised silver dressing cases, paper weights and table ornaments, gold gilt lacquered ware; Chinese cloisonne including a few pieces of bronze ware and old China.

The sale will commence at 2-45 p. m. each day. Goods will be on view two days previous to sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 6th November, 1911.

NEW TEAS, NEW TEAS,

TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.
THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS
Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert
A CHOICE CUP OF TEA
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
APPLY EARLY TO
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY.
WHOLESALE AGENTS
RETAIL SUPPLIERS:—Messrs. BRANDON & CO., Victoria Terminus, and Messrs. DENISON & CO. Hummum Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, WAN

TO BE

FURNISHED BUNG MERSET CO Cumballa Hill, for November. Dining-Ro rooms with Dressing-room Servants' accommodation. culars apply to

P

WINES, SPIRIT

O THE CHE
T PEG
B WHISK
Rs. 29 per Doz.
ONLY ONE TRIAL WILL SATISF
SOLE AGENTS :
CROFT, MODY & CO.
BOMBAY.
RETAIL SUPPLIERS :
Messrs. BRANDON & Co.
VICTORIA TERMINUS.
AND
Messrs. DENISON & Co.
HUMMUM ST. BOMBAY

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES :
EDINBURGH : 64, Prince Street,
LONDON : 61, Threadneedle Street.
Total funds exceed......£21,000,000.

A BONUS

has just been declared at the rate of 30 shillings per cent per annum and is allocated on the Compound System This Bonus is therefore equivalent to an addition of from Rs. 15 per thousand on new Policies to Rs. 36-8 per thousand on the oldest Policies which have thus been doubled in amount by such additions of bonuses.

INDIAN LIVES are insured at European rates of premium. For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, etc., apply to

KING, KING & Co.
Secretaries.
KING'S BUILDING, BOMBAY.

N. B.—WANTED Energetic and Influential AGENTS on exceptionally liberal terms.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

IMMEDIATE ANNUITIES with RETURN OF PURCHASE MONEY.

THIS NOVEL and most ATTRACTIVE SCHEME which has been recently introduced offers exceptional Advantages to prospective Annuitants and the "GRESHAM" is the first Insurance Company to offer its benefits to the Public.

(1). A RETURN OF THE FULL AMOUNT OF THE PURCHASE MONEY GUARANTEED IN ANY EVENT.
Under the old scheme, the Capital was lost at Death, whenever it occurred.

(2). A LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUE ALLOWED SHOULD IT BE DESIRED TO REVOKE THE CONTRACT AT ANY TIME.
Under the old scheme, the Annuitant had no control over his Capital once paid down.

For full particulars apply to—

CROFT MODY & CO.
Chief Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

Established over a Century.
GOLD & CO.,
Birmingham, ENGLAND.
MANUFACTURERS OF
PATENT WROUGHT IRON & STEEL HINGES
Telegraphic Address : "HINGES BIRMINGHAM."
Telephone No. 1578.

Specify "GOLD & CO." on all Indents sent through Shippers.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

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		Subscription. Rate	Discount Rate
Yearly	...	Rs. 35 0	Rs. [illegible]
Half-yearly	...	" 18 12	" [illegible]
Quarterly	...	" 7 8	" [illegible]
Monthly	...	" 2 8	" [illegible] 0
SINGLE COPY ...	...	ONE ANNA.	
MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS			
Yearly	...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30
Half-yearly	...	" 20 0	" 16
Quarterly	...	" 10 10	" 8
Monthly	...	" 3 12	" 3 0
SINGLE COPY...	...	TWO ANNAS.	

N. B.—To obtain the benefit of the discount rates payment must always be made in advance.

For rates of old issues of the "Bombay Gazette" See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ... ... Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line... ... ... " -8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must in all cases be made in advance.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion ...	...	Rs. 6-0 Per Inch
Second Insertion	...	" 3-8 do.
Third Insertion ...	...	" 3-0 do
Fourth Insertion	...	" 2-8 do
Fifth and upwards	...	" 2 0 do
Minimum charge	...	" 6-0 do

In the Native Languages double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time special contracts are made.

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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 3.] [BOMBAY, Nov. 4.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	79 3-16	1-8	
do. Rentes ...	95 3-4		1-4
1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	94 1-4	unchgd	
1-2 do. Gov. Securities...	63 1-2	unchgd	
Bar Silver in London ...	25 1-16	unchgd	
do. 2 months' hence...	25 1-8	unchgd	
Bar Silver in New York ...	54 3-8	unchgd	
Exchange on London at Paris...	25-16 1-2	unchgd	
do. do. at Berlin...	20-4 1-4		1-2
do. do. New York ..	4-86 7-8	unchgd	
Discount Bank of England Rate...	4 p.c.	since	
do. Short London Bills	21st Sept		
3 months' sight	3 9-16	3-16	
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	3 1-2	1-3	
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 7-8	unchgd	
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4 1-4	unchgd	
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	1 5-8	unchgd	
do. 7 day Market Loans...	2 1-4	unchgd	

Bar Gold 77-9 unchgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 3 15-16 unchgd.

Closing Tone of Silver—Very quiet.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£17,000
Bar Gold to Bombay	£120,000
Sovereigns to Bombay	£ 10,000
Silver to Calcutta	£ 50,000

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Unchanged. Fair demand.
Futures	... Steady.
East Indian	... .
Manchester	Steady with a moderate demand
Total Sales	... 8,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export...	750 „
Imports	... 17,000 „
Mid-Americans	... 5·17 unchgd
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	9 3-16 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec. Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.
4·91	4·91	4·93	4·94	4·96
+01	+01	+02	+02	+02

April-May.	May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.
4·97	4·99	5·00	5·01
+02	+02	+02	+02

New York Official noon call Dec. 9-22, March 9-39.
New Orleans 10 a.m. Dec. 9·19 March 9-14.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Receipts at all U. S. Ports	... 93,000
Receipts at U. S. Last year	... 48,000
Exports to Great Britain	... 15,000
Exports to Continent	... 8,000
Spot Cotton—	...9·45+05

Futures—Month of Dec. 9·24+01
Futures—Month of March. 9·12+03
Advanced on bull support and short covering and declined on Southern selling of futures in the local market.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot Cotton	... 9 1-4—1-3
Futures—Month of Dec.	... 9 12—01
Do. do March	... 9·20+02
Tone of Spot Cotton	... Steady.

	Bales.
Week's Receipts of cotton at U. S. Ports	491,000
Do. exports to Great Britain	187,000
Do. do. to France and Continent	189,000
Do. do. to Japan	2,000
Stock of cotton at U. S. Ports	880,000
Do. do. at interior Ports	619,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS—

Total actual Exports	6,000
do Forwarded	105,000
do Imports	115,000
do Stock	404,000
Stock of Cotton in London	6,050

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Fair Red Coconada C. I. F. London ...	d 4 1-4
Coconada Ginned C I F London	... d 4 7-16
Westerns G. M. C I F London	... d 5 3-16

YARN.

40's Banner Mill Twist	... 9 3-4
George Mayall's Yarn	... 9 1-2

WHEAT.

Wheat White Karachi ...36 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.
Wheat Red Karachi ...Nominal.
Do. Months— ...... •
Do. Name of Ports— ......
Tone—Dull.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-62lbs. ...35—1-1
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers—Dull.
Barletta Russo 62 1-2lbs. ...Nominal.
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Quiet.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ...36—1-4
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.
Victorian ...35—1-4
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.
New South Wales ...36—1-4
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 p.c. ex-ship ...Nominal.
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports— ... .
Yellow Guzerat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship ...53—1-2
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports.—Dunkirk—Nominal.
Brown Cawnpore ...49 unchgd
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone—Dull.

LINSEED—

Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ...69 1-2—1
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone—Dull.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ...60—3-4
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) ... ...15 5-8 unchgd

RUBBER—

Para Rubber 4-2 1-2—Nov.-Dec.—Value —Quiet but steady.

METALS—

Copper Braziers	£ 67 unchgd
Yellow Metal	d 6 1-16 unchgd
Standard Copper G M B	£55 11-16 unchgd
Tin Plates I. C. Coke 14 by 20 112 sheets per box weighing 99 lbs c. i. f. Liverpool	......
Bar Iron, Belgian No 2 ordinary sizes F. O. B. Antwerp	4 17 6
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G.O.B., 4 per cent. F. O. B. Liverpool	11 2 6
Basic Steel Bars Belgian C. I. F. India	5 13 9

FREIGHT—

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal ...10-6—Value.

ARRIVALS—

"Barrington Court."

SUGAR—

German granulated sugar C. and F. India double bags 20 3—1 1-2—Sellers
Do. Months of Shipment ...Nov.-Dec.
Tone—Quiet but steady.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India Nothing doing.
Do. Months of Shipments ... .
German Beet-root 88 p. c. 13 8 1-2—2 3-4—Sellers
Months of Shipments ...Dec.
Tone—Quiet. Somewhat irregular.
B A R & Similar Crystals C & F India 22 2 1-4—1 1-2—Sellers
Months of Shipments ...Mar.-Aug.
Tone—Easier. Still nothing doing.
Mauritius Crystal C & F Calcutta and Bombay 17-3 unchgd—Value
Months of Shipments ...Nov.-Dec.
Tone—Quiet.
Java Sugar—Little or no business.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [4th Nov. 1911

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers
	Rs.		
62 Bars Silver.	1,12,500	London	Yokohama Bank
199 Bars Silver.	3,75,000	do	International Bank
1159 Bars Silver 1 Box Silver.	21,00,000	do	Hongkong Bank
339 Bars Silver 1 Box Silver.	6,00,000	do	Mercantile Bank
254 Bars Silver.	4,50,000	do	Chartered Bank
40 Bars Silver.	75,000	do	Eastern Bank
123 Bars Silver.	2,25,000	d	Russo-Asiatic Bank
21 Bars Silver.	37,500	do	Indian Specie Bank
1 Box gold coins	33,750	Aden	National Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 2nd Nov., 1911.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	17	18,607
B B and C I Railway ...	8	9,350

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened steadier at 1s. 4 1-32d. T.T. and Demand, and 1s. 4 1-4d. for 3 months' sight credits. Little fresh business has been offering to day being mail day. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1 32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 1-4d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 9-32d. Dec.
Do. do France	...170 1-2
Do. do Marks	...139 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...135 1-4
Shanghai „	...79 1-2
Japan „	...149 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened quiet at 95 1-16 for Cash and 94 7-8 for the Settlement. Little business has been done and rates close 1-16 lower as under.

We quote :—

Cash	... Rs. 95 0 0
Settlement	Rs. 94 13 0

BULLION:—

There was again no change either in London or New York for Bar Silver on closing yesterday. The local market is a little easier and closing rates are as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold	Rs 24 0 0
Australian „	„ 24 0 0
Sovereigns „	„ 15 0 0
Silver Ready ex duty ...	„ 63 2 0
„ 1st Settlement ...	„ 63 2 0
„ 2nd	„ 63 6 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

The market opened quiet with good Broach quoted Rs. 248, fine Khamgaon-Akola Rs. 241 and fine M G Bengal January Rs. 236. There was little business doing and at Colaba prices were easier, closing rates at 6 p.m. being as under. The market is however still inclined to be irregular and sellers are by no means plentiful.

Ready cotton is quiet but steady with a moderate offtake.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Good M G Broach	Rs.	245	March
Fine M G Wardha Hinganghat	„	247	Jan.
Fine M G Nagpur	„	245	„
Fine M G Yeotmal	„	243	„
Fine M G Dhamangaon-Pulgaon	„	241	„
Fine M G Khamgaon-Akola...	„	239	„
Fine M G Khandeish	„	236	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	„	229	„
Fine M. G. Bengal	„	247	Nov.
Fine M. G. Bengal	„	239	Dec.
Fine M G Bengal	„	235	Jan.
F. G. H. G. Bengal	„	218-19	„

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone ...	... Dull.
Estimated Sales ...	... 4,000 bales
Total Imports ...	... 51,000 „

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
4·91	4·93	4·93	4·94
unchgd	unchgd	unchgd	unchgd

Mar.-April.	Apl.-May.	May-June	June-July.	July-Aug.
4·96	4·98	4·99	5·00	5·01
unchgd	+01	unchgd	unchgd	unchgd

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market is easier in sympathy with the decline at Home.

We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs. 10 10 0 B.T.
April-May ...	„ 10 2 0 B.T.

RAPESEED :—

The market is quiet but steady.

We Quote :—

Brown Cawnpore ready...	Rs. 8 0 0 B.T.
Yellow Guzerat ready ...	„ 8 13 0 „
Brown Delhi A.-M. ...	„ 8 2 6 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED :—

Tone—Easier.

We quote :—

White Khandeish ...	Rs. 60 8 0
Bold White 55 p.c. ...	„ 56 0 0
Black Kutni ...	„ 47 0 0
Red Jubbalpore ...	„ 51 0 0

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Quiet.

We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs. 10 12 0 B. T.
Forward ...	„ 11 5 0 B.T.

CASTORSEED :—

Tone—Steady.

We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs. 35 8 0
Apl-May ...	„ 7 6 0 B. T.

COTTONSEED—

Tone—Steady.

We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs 26 8 0

MOWRASEED :—

Tone—Steadier.

We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs. 7 9 0 B. T.

WHEAT :—

We quote :—

The market is quiet.

White Pissi ready 85 p.c.	Rs. 5 0 6 B. T.
„ Delhi A.M. ...	Rs. 5 6 0 „

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,770
Bank of Burma	128
Bank of India	67 1-2
Eastern Bank	80
Indian Specie	50 1-2

MILLS.

David	412 1-2
Edward Sassoon Mills	220
Kohinoor	740
Manockji Petit	2,685
New Great Eastern	195
Standard	1,145
Sun Mill	117 1-2
Vishnu Cotton Mill, ordinary shares	540

PRESS.

Indian Cotton	140

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	145 1-2
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	173
Bombay S N Co Ord.	282 1-2
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	16

RAILWAY.

Central Provinces Railway ...	34

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton ... — ...	3,302 bales
Wheat	9,058 cwts.
Linseed	1,063 „
Rapeseed	8 „
Gingellyseed	8,868 „
Poppyseed	609 „
Groundnuts...	78 „
Castorseed	3,169 „
Rice	6,273 „
Myrabollams	Nil
Cottonseed	5,854 „
Mowraseed	249 „
Gram	4,253 „
Joowar	1,045 „
Maize	595 „

LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Nov. 4.] [BOMBAY, Nov. 5.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
3 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	79 1-4	1-16	
3 do. Rentes ...	95 3/4	unchgd	
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan...	94 1 4	unchgd	
do. Govt. securities...	63 1-2	unchgd	
Bar Silver in London ...	25		1-16
do. 2 months' hence...	25 1-16		1-16
do. in New York ...	54 1-4		1-8
Exchange on London at Paris.	25·16		1-2
do. at Berlin...	20-48 1/2	5-8	
do. at New York...	4-87	1-8	
Discount Bank of England Rate	4 p.c.	since	
do. Short London	21st Sept		
Bills, 3 months' sight.	3 7-16		1-8
do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight.	3 1/2	unchgd	
do 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 7/8	unchgd	
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4 1-8		1-8
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	1 5-8	unchgd	
Interest 7 day Market Loans...	2 1-4	unchgd	

Bar Gold ...77-9 unchgd

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 3 15-16—1/32.

Closing Tone of Silver—Quiet, steady.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Unchgd., moderate business.
Futures	... quiet.
East Indian	... .
Manchester	... .
Total Sales	... 7,000 Bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export	500 „
Imports	... 51,000 „
Mid-Americans	... 5·17 unchgd
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	9 3-16 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
4·90	4·93	4·94	4·93
—01	—01	—01	—01

Mar.-April.	April-May.	May-June.	June-July.
4·95	4·98	4·99	5·00
unchgd	—01	—01	—01

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Receipts at U. S. Ports	... 58,000
Receipts at „ Last year	...
Exports to Great Britain	... 16,000
Exports to Continent	... 16,000
Spot Cotton—	... 9·4.—05

Futures—Month of Dec. 9·13—06
Futures—Month of March 9·08—01
Declined on reported slack spot demand, and advanced on covering.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton	... 9 1-4 unchgd.
Futures month of Dec.	... 9·19—3
Futures month of March	... 9·19—03
Tone of Spot Cotton	... Quiet.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

	Bales.
Total in Sight ...	4,630,000
Egyptian Visible Supply ...	153,000
East Indian do	54,000
American do	3,018,000
Other do	57,000
Total Sales ...	55,000
East Indian total sales	900
Total Speculation	2,000
Do. Exportation	2,000
East Indian Export	...
Do. Indian Stock ..	12,000
Do. Forwarded Consumer ...	500
Do. Actual Exports	100
Do. Week's Imports	......
Do. Speculation ...	......
Americans Afloat ...	460,000
East Indian ...	3,000
Total afloat ...	503,000

WHEAT.

Wheat White Karachi ... 36 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—London. Sellers.
Wheat F.-A.-Q. ... Nominal.
Tone—Quiet.

AUSTRALIAN.

Australian ... 35 3/4—1/4 Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.
Victorian ... 35 3-4—1/4 Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.
New South Wales ... 35 3-4—1/4 Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship. ...
Do. Name of Ports—Nominal.
Do. Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p.c.ex-ship 53 unchgd
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports.—Dunkirk.—Nominal.
Brown Cawnpore ... 49 unchgd
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.—Sellers.
Tone—Dull.

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 63 1-2—1
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp.—Value.
Tone of Linseed—Flat.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 59 1-2—1/2
Do. Month—Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.—Value.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). 15 5-8 unchgd

RUBBER—

Para Rubber ...4 2 1-2—Nov.-Dec.—Sellers—Quiet.

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 20 3d Sellers.
Do. Months of Shipment...Nov.-Dec. Very quiet prices easier.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... .neglected
Do Months of Shipments ... .
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ...16-8—1-2d,—Sellers.
Months of Shipments ...December.
Tone—Opened steady, closes quieter.
B A R & Similar Crystal C & F India ... 22 2 1-4—Sellers.
Months of Shipments ...March-Aug.
Tone—Very quiet prices unchanged.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...17 3 unchgd—Value.
Months of Shipments ...Nov.-Dec.
Tone—Quiet.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos 16×18 C and F Calcutta ...
Do. do. ... .
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi ...
Do. do. ... .
ine White Java C & F Calcutta ......
o. do. ......
ne White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi ... .
Do. do. ... .
General Tone—Unchanged in the absence of business

ARRIVALS—

"Crostafels" "Cayakoga".

Mr. Alfred C. Egerton points out in his Physics Notes in "Knowledge," that Coblentz and Ives have made an investigation of the light emitted by the fire-fly. They find that the radiation controlled by the fly is all in the visible region of the spectrum—there appears to be very little ultra-violet radiation and no infra-red. The light is under control of the insect and does not appear to be stimulated by previous exposure to light, as with true phosphorescent substances. It is more probable that the light is due to oxidation of some complicated unstable fatty substance, the decomposition of which can be accelerated at will by the insect.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

HYDERABAD (SIND.)

BIRTH.

WILD—Nov. 2, at Hyderabad, Sind, the wife of A. C. Wild, I. C. S., of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BROWNE—October 25, at Kohat, the wife of Major F D Browne, Indian Medical Service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

MARTIN—KELLY—October 21, at the Cathedral, Lahore, by Rev Canon Warlow, Frederick Martin, eldest son of the late George Wiltshire Kinsley Martin (Retired, P W D) to Margaret, second daughter of Mr and Mrs J L Kelly, Lahore.

DEATH.

THOMPSON—October 31, at Bangalore, Fanny Angeline, wife of Colonel Ross Thompson, and daughter of the late Colonel Willoughby Crewe.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Performance by The Great Raymond, Royal Opera House, 9-30 p.m.
"The Follies," Empire Theatre 9-30 p. m.
Harmston's Circus, 9-30. p. m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, Special Attraction "The Turkish-Italian War." Three shows nightly 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 p.m.

Maxim : "The truest test of success lies in the fulfillment of duty."—Cardinal Gibbons.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s.s. "Assaye" will be closed at the General Post Office, at 9 a.m., on Wednesday, the 8th instant. Parcel mail for China closes at the same hour.

FATIMABIBI ROGAY CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—During the month of October, the total number of patients treated in this dispensary, was 5,920 of whom 2,290 were males and 2,370 females, and 1,260 children. The average daily attendance was 190.

MEHER CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, MAZAGON:—The total number of patients treated during the month of October, was 3,450, the daily average being 111. New admissions, 934; Parsis, 329; Hindoos, 1,952; Mahomedans, 937 and Christians 232. 71 children were vaccinated last month.

RATANSI MULJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, FORT.—During the last month the number of Hindu patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 2,497. Among them the number of new admissions was 640; Bhattias, 29; Vanias, 124; Brahmins, 141; Lohanas, 26; other castes, 320; total 640. The average daily attendance was 81.

SHETH JAMNADAS JIVANDAS DISPENSARY, PORBUNDAR.—During the month of October, the total number of patients treated in this dispensary was 3,324, among them the number of new admissions was 1,248 classified as below :—Hindoos, 2,509; Mussalman, 697; Parsee, 4; other castes 54; total, 3,324. The average daily attendance was 107.

LOST PROPERTY.—The Police have a bundle of cotton yarn, tin of condensed milk, umbrellas, whip and sticks, embroidered cap, silk waistcoat, table bell, Railway season ticket, wooden box of clothing, iron rails of a bedcot, hat and caps, collars, packet of macaroni, watch and chain, drivers badge, keys, horse collar, purse, breeches and coat, Turkish cap, carriage tyres, bottle of pickle, and brass bangles, now lying at the Head Police Office awaiting claimants.

PARSI WOMAN'S SUICIDE.—At the Morgue, on Saturday, the Coroner, Mr. E. T. Lambert, held an inquest touching the death of a Parsi woman named Baimai Edulji Cooper and aged about twenty years. The deceased was living with her brother, Pirojshaw, on the fourth floor of a house in 1st Khetwadi Lane It appeared that the deceased learnt on Friday, that her prospective husband who was a tally-clerk in the Bombay Persia Steam Navigation Company, had died at sea on the 13th ultimo. She was much depressed, and at about midnight she jumped from the window of her house. She was picked up unconscious and removed to the J. J. Hospital, where she died shortly after admission. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

Indian Famine Relief Fund.

The proceeds of the performance to-night of Harmston's Circus, as already announced, will be devoted to the benefit of the Indian Famine Relief Fund, and the attractive programme which has been pronounced very entertaining will be presented.

The "Olympian Games," the acrobatic dances and the "bounding Jockey" act form part of the programme in addition to the bucking elephant, Martha.

BANDMANN OPERA COMPANY.

After their long absence of over twelve months, everyone in Bombay will welcome the return to Bombay this week for a short season of the Bandmann Company. We are assured that the Company which includes new faces as well as some old friends, is a thoroughly good one, and we are sure that when they present at the Royal Opera House on Tuesday evening the "Balkan Princess" for the first time in Bombay, there will be a large house to welcome them.

SUTTA GAMBLING.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Inspector Power charged Narsingdass Premsukh and twenty-four others with causing obstruction and gambling in a public street.

The prosecution case was that the accused were carrying on speculation in Sutta Gully and were thereby causing obstruction to traffic.

His Worship convicted all the accused of causing obstruction, and sentenced 21 accused to pay a fine of Rs. 25 each, while the rest, who were young boys, were fined Rs. 5 each.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BENGAL SESAMUM.

Preliminary forecast of the late variety of the sesamum (til) crop of Bengal for the year 1911.

Explanatory.—This forecast deals with the preliminary estimates of the area and outturn of the late variety of the crop.

Character of the season.—The late variety of til or sesamum is cultivated chiefly in Sambalpur, where it covers more than one-third of the total area under the crop in the Province. The season has been favourable and the outturn of the crop is reported to be above the normal in this district. It is also important in Chota Nagpur and in Midnapore, Champaran, Bhagalpur,-Sonthal Pargana and Angul. The weather conditions have generally been favourable, and the present condition of the crop is reported to be fair to good in most districts. There has been some damage caused by excessive rain in Muzaffarpur, the Sonthal Parganas and Angul. Sowings began at the normal time. They are reported to be still going on in Burdwan 24-Parganas, Nadia Champaran, the Sonthal Parganas. Angul, Sambalpur and Palamau.

Area sown.—The total area sown up-to-date is 184,300 acres. Last year's area under the crop was 200,800 acres. The normal area is reported at 249,400 acres.

According to the estimates of the District Officers, the outturn of the crop for the whole Province works out to 103 per cent.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER.

Suggestions to Commerce Member.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Clark visited the Committee of the Indian Merchantile Chamber and Bureau on Thursday, the 2nd November, when there was an important discussion on several commercial topics, the suggestions made by the Committee may be summarised as below :—

Insurance Bill.—That foreign companies should deposit a certain percentage of income in this country. Policy-holders should have a first lien on this. That there ought to be provided facilities for Indians to be trained as actuaries.

Provident Insurance Societies Bill.—The decision of the Registrar to dissolve a Society should be subject to an appeal to the local Government.

Joint Stock Companies.—That to protect the interest of all kinds of creditors of a Joint Stock Company, it should be enacted that when the property and assets of a Company are to be mortgaged previous notice of, at least, two weeks of the mortgage should be given to all prior creditors of the Company, and if this be not possible that all prior creditors should be considered as having first charge on the Company. That there ought to be a register of qualified and certified auditors for whom the test should be:—

Those who belong to a recognised body of public accountants in England.

Those who are practising as accounts for a period of, at least, five years.

Those who have passed a test of examination laid down by the Government.

There ought also to be fixed a penalty for offenses the penalty being the striking off of the names of defaulters from the list.

The restriction against the sending of currency notes by post was also protested against. The British Consulate should have an experienced Indian gentleman attached to them or to have an Indian section giving information useful to Indian people.

Agricultural statistics :—There ought to be an estimate of the production of all food crops.

Railway questions :—On railway risk Notes, facilities to merchants and shortage of coal.

The Hon'ble Mr. Clark said that he would consider all the points raised by the Committee and that many of them were interesting. The meeting dispersed after the Hon'ble Mr. Manmohandas Ramji had thanked Mr. Clark for giving the Committee an opportunity of an interview.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

List of Business.

THE following is a preliminary list of business to be brought forward at a meeting of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay to be held, in the Council Hall, Secretariat, Bombay, on Tuesday, 21st November :—

NEW MEMBERS.

New Additional Members will make the oath or solemn affirmation and take their seats.

QUESTIONS ASKED BY HONOURABLE MEMBERS AND THE ANSWERS THERETO :—

BILLS :—

1. A Bill for the Registration of Charities—Second reading.
2. A Bill further to amend the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879, and to amend the Bombay Repealing and Amending Act, 1910—Second Reading.
3. A Bill for the abatement of nuisances arising from the smoke of furnaces in the Town and Island of Bombay and to provide for the extension thereof to other areas in the Bombay Presidency—First Reading.
4. A Bill for the Registration of Medical Practitioners—First reading.
5. A Bill further to amend the Khoti Settlement Act, 1880—First reading.
6. A Bill further to amend the Bombay District Police Act, 1890—First reading.
7. A Bill further to amend the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869—First reading.

MOTIONS OF WHICH NOTICE HAS BEEN GIVEN :—

By the Honourable Mr. M. B. Chaubal, LL.B.—The following amendment in Bill No. IV of 1911, (a Bill further to amend the Dekkhan Agriculturists Relief Act, 1879, and to amend the Bombay Repealing and Amending Act, 1910), namely :—

1.—To substitute for clause 3, the following clause, namely :—

"3. So much of Part 1 of the First Schedule to the Bombay Repealing and Amending Act, 1910, as refers to the amendments entered as serial numbers 2, 3 and 4 of the said Schedule shall be repealed." Repeal in part of Bom. Act I of 1910.

DISCUSSION OF MATTERS OF GENERAL PUBLIC INTEREST :—

PAPERS TO BE PRESENTED TO THE COUNCIL :—

1. Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider Bill No. II of 1911 (a Bill for the Registration of Charities).
2. Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider Bill No. IV of 1911 (a Bill further to amend the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879, and to amend the Bombay Repealing and Amending Act, 1910).
3. Further petition dated the 30th August, 1911, from the Mushavirs or Directors of the Juma Musjid of Bombay and of its properties and funds and charities attached thereto regarding the Bill for the Registration of Charities.

MARRIAGE OF MISS BEAMAN AND MR. A. L. DAVIES.

THE marriage was solemnised on Saturday morning at All Saints' Church, Malabar Hill, of Kathleen, elder daughter of Mr. Justice F. C. O. Beaman and Mrs. Beaman, of the Cliff, Ridge Road, Bombay, and Arthur Louis, fourth son of Mr. and Mrs. M. O. Davies of Perth, West Australia. On account of the illness of Mrs. Beaman, who is in Switzerland, the wedding was a very quiet one and only members of the family and intimate friends were present. The little church of All Saints was prettily decorated with palms, ferns and white roses, and the ceremony was performed by the Chaplain, the Rev. R. E. Hill. The bride was given away by her father, Mr. Justice Beaman, while Major Neil Haigh, of the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, performed the duties of best man. There were no bridesmaids. The bride wore a gown of ivory coloured soft satin with an overdress of ninon lace and a wreath of orange blossoms with tulle veil, and also carried a bouquet of white roses.

There was no reception after the ceremony, and a little later Mr. and Mrs. Davies went aboard the Messageries s. s. "Polynesien," and sailed for Colombo, with the intention of spending a fortnight in Ceylon. The bride wore a travelling gown of white lace and embroidery with a rose leaf hat.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR
R. W. R. PENNINGTON COMMANDING.
Bombay, 6th November.

266. Parades—E E Company Tuesday 7th November 1911 :—

The E E Company will parade at Apollo Bunder at 6 30 p.m. on Tuesday 7th instant and proceed to Middle Ground for Defence Light Manning.

267. Parade—The D R F Class will parade at the Old Saluting Battery at 7 15 a m on Wednesday 8th instant.

Dress—Plain Clothes.

268. Parade—Thursday 9th instant—Officers only. All Officers will parade at Head Quarters at 7-15 a m with Sam Brown Belts and Swords.

Dress—Plain Clothes.

269. Parades—Saturday 11th instant—Commanding Officers Parade.

Nos. 1, 2, and E E Companies will parade as strong as possible for Company and Battalion Drill.

Dress—Drill Order, khaki with rifles and Side Arms. Helmets to be worn with Chin Straps down.

Officers will wear Khaki breeches, putties and Swords.

Parade at Head Quarters at 5-15 p. m sharp.

270. Strength.—The undermentioned members having resigned the Corps are struck off the strength as under :—

Gunner H W Hottinger No 2 Company.

271. Duties—Captain and Paymaster J P Waton having reported his return from leave takes over his duties as Paymaster from to-day's date.

Orderly Sergeants for the week ending Sunday 12th instant :—

No 1 Company Sergeant O B Banks.
No 2 Company Sergeant O M P Clyne.

R. P. CUDLIF, Capt. R. A.,
Adjt. B. V. A.

SOME NEW BOOKS.

The Hon. Peggy by G. B. Lancaster.—Although the aeroplane already figures very prominently in up-to-date fiction, the vogue of the motor-car romance is not yet over. To those who know the country through which the oddly assorted quartette in G. B. Lancaster's charming little comedy travel, the story will have an added interest. It is also (be it spoken) quite educational in a desultory manner, and the reader with a retentive memory will be able to acquire a number of interesting historical facts. The author accomplishes the 'tour-de-force' of making us completely alter our opinion of one of the principal characters as the story proceeds, and the study of Wylde is a clever piece of writing. The love affairs of the fascinating Peggy, and the situation which the sanguine colonel so erroneously supposed himself to be capable of controlling, are set forth in a convincing and capable manner. This book contains all the elements of a successful novel.

Owen Wister, though always faintly reminiscent of Bret Harte, is a writer of great originality. "The Virginian" is a book the charm of which no amount of re-reading can dim, and in his latest book "Members of the Family" some of his former characters once more make their bow to the public. In these eight short stories, every one of which is a gem, humour and pathos are artistically blended. A certain shrewd philosophy appears in many of the tales, and although one or two border upon the farcical, the fun is never strained or overdone. The excellent illustrations by H. T. Dunn also deserve mention. They should help to contribute materially to the success of the book.

In "The Kingdoms of the World" Lloyd Osbourne says to his readers, like the Fat Boy :—"I wants to make your flesh creep," and so he does. The hero is hurried from one hairbreadth escape to another and may be said never to know a dull moment. The author imparts an air of reality to the most improbable situations, and we follow Matt's exciting career with breathless interest. A humourous though gruesome episode is the experience of Matt as undertaker, when he is left stranded with the body of a dead grocer on his hands. For the key to the persecution which Matt suffered, we refer the reader to the book itself. It is as unexpected and dramatic as the rest of the story.

"The Complications of a Collaroi" is quite a fair first attempt. Rolph Boldrewood's work is too well-known to need comment, and his daughter shows distinct promise as one might naturally expect her to do, considering her parentage. Miss Rose Boldrewood possesses discriptive talent of no mean order and has given us a vivid picture of Australian life which is full of interest. The plot is a little meagre, and the characters move a trifle jerkily, but the dialogue is bright and facile and the interest well sustained throughout.

Land Settlement for Soldiers, by Colonel Henry Pilkington, C.B.—Colonel Pilkington offers us a carefully considered solution of the problem of how to employ our time-expired soldiers. Our peculiar military system, dependent on voluntary service, turns out automatically a large number of men from the ranks every year, who having learned how to be soldiers, have learned nothing else. They find themselves struggling for the means of life against hundreds of skilled competitors ; physical fitness may be said to be their only asset, but strength without science rates very low in the labour-market. Nearly every regiment has an association for the employment of old soldiers, and many outside societies have been formed with the same object, but the old difficulty remains, the candidates are possessed of the knowledge that has a marketable value. Colonel Pilkington makes the suggestion that they should beat their swords into ploughshares, and solve with one answer the riddles of agricultural depression, and unemployment. He makes out a good case for this scheme, but it is doubtful if a soldier would turn naturally into a farmer. A soldier's life with its constant variety, and the companionship and 'camaraderie,' it brings, is hardly the sort of life which would make a good prelude to the loneliness and comparative dullness of a farmer's lot. Colonel Pilkington admits the obvious difficulties, and lays no claim to infallibility, but reasonably puts forth the plea that the success of an undertaking can only be proved by means of experiment. His plan of establishing schools of agriculture for reservists and discharged soldiers, would certainly appear to be a possible means of an amending an unsatisfactory state of affairs, provided it could be placed upon a sound economic basis.

THE FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadis Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 4th November, 1911.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time Occupied in Transmission	
	D.	H.	M.	Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey......	...	...	......	...	...
Teheran ...	5	11	10 p. m.	2	42
Suez.........	5	11	30 p. m.	2	45

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Arizpe, Babicora, Ityres, Huimanguillo, Cardenas and Cunduacan will not be accepted until further notice (14-4-11).

Telegrams for Morocco are subject to very great delay and can only be accepted at sender's risk. (18-8-11.)

Telegrams for all places in interior of China excepting station on the coast, booked by routes other than Bhamo, can only be accepted at sender's risk. (25-10-11.)

Bhamo route to China is entirely closed to traffic for present (1-11-11).

Until further notice code telegrams for Turkey cannot be admitted (13-10-11).

Italian administration notify that telegrams for Tripoli are admitted only in plain language and at sender's risk. As an exceptional measure short telegrams in cipher or code language are also admitted if forwarded via Italy and if those concerned deposit two copies of their codes, one at the Telegraph Office at Rome and the other at the Tripoli Office (20-10-11).

It is further notified that the maximum number of words which can be sent in code or cipher Telegrams is fixed at twenty-five (24-10-11.)

Ramhormuz Line Interrupted to Ahwaz since 7 a.m. (31-10-11.)

Turkish route interrupted beyond Bassora, (2-11-11).

An amusing incident in the Royal Opera House at Warsaw, Russian Poland, is described by the Paris "Temps." By permission of the Commanding Officer, a number of Russian soldiers were engaged as "supers," to take the part of Spanish soldiers No sooner had they come on the stage than they saw a General sitting in the stalls. The Corporal with them immediately shouted "Attention." The soldiers stood at attention. The General, realising that the men were not likely to move until he gave them the order, cried from the stalls. 'All right, my children. All right." The Corporal advanced to the centre of the stage, and gravely saluting said:—"We thank you, Excellency, for permission to continue."

BRASSO

Liquid Metal Polish.

The Best Polish on the Market for all kinds of Metals.

Gives a lasting and brilliant polish with very little labour.

Manufactured by

RECKITT & SONS,
Hull, England.

To be had from
SHALEBHOY TYEBJI & SONS,
Shipchandlers,
Bank Street, Fort, Bombay,
and all dealers.

THE "FULLER" ELECTRIC GEYSER gives an instantaneous supply of HOT WATER for Baths, Lavatories, &c.

MOTOR MAGNETOS "FULLER"
MOTOR ACCESSORIES "FULLER"
Accumulators, Batteries, Coils, Dry Cells, &c.
FULLER" Charging Set. Automatic in Action and Absolutely Reliable.

You connect the Accumulator at night.

It is fully charged in the morning.

Insist on "FULLER," the British-make.

Sole Agent, India :—D. R. DADY,
Church Gate St., and 5, Waterloo Mansions, Bombay.

YOUR HAIR NEEDS LIFE.

Don't think because you have hair on your head that you have good hair. Dead hair is just like a dead tree. A tree still stands and is a tree in name, but it is not beautiful to look at. Just so with hair, you may have hair, but it is brittle and brash ; it has no life ; you comb it out in handfuls. Give your hair life.

REVIVE YOUR HAIR WITH KAMINIA OIL.

A true hair tonic and a life giver, a worthy stimulant for dead and dying hair follicles, invigorating the hair to renewed life, and giving it back its natural colour.

Kaminia Oil cleanses the scalp, kills the dandruff germs, and prevents dandruff forming, being delightfully perfumed it makes a dainty hair dressing.

Faded hair restored, grey hair renewed red hair changed to auburn. The best of all hair tonics for all sexes and all ages Of all Chemists and Stores. Price Re. 1-0-0 per bottle. V. P. Extra. See that you get Kaminia Oil and no substitute.

Eyes Exposed to Sun, Wind, Dust and Smoke Need Murine. Its Soothing, Health Restoring Influences Appeal to Autoists, Tourists, Railroad Men, Mechanics, Firemen and Students.

Murine Eye Remedy. Two drops—no smarting—Feels fine.

Agents :
ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.,
155, Jumma Musjid, BOMBAY 2.

A Sure Cure for Aches and Pains.

Very few aches and pains are beyond the reach of this most wonderful of all pain cures. Neuralgia, Rheumatism stiff joints, pains of the neck, throat, back, chest, arms, legs and feet—vanish in a surprisingly short space of time after you have applied

LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM

and rubbed in well where the pain is seated. No home should be without it. This time be prepared and have a bottle of this wonderful cure at hand for the time when you surely will need it.

Before you forget—

GET A BOTTLE TO-DAY.

Re. 1 per bottle. Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors all over the world.

MAKE YOUR OWN
CIGARETTES
WITH
AG
Cigarette Paper.
THEY ARE TWICE AS GOOD.
LARGEST SALE IN Gt BRITAIN
ASK YOUR TOBACCONIST FOR AG TO-DAY

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
for Ladies.
A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
[illegible]
MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Anchor Line steamer "Castalia," 4,081 tons, Captain G. Mitchell, sailed on Saturday, for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

The P. and O. Coy's steamer "Delhi", 4,783 tons, Captain H. S. Bradshaw, sailed on Friday for London with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

The Rubattino Line steamer "Ischia", 3,176 tons, Captain G. Belsito, arrived here on Saturday, from Hongkong, October 13, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer "Lhasa", 950 tons, Captain H. Manley, arrived here on Saturday, from Karachi, November 2, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer "Inkenturm", 3,154 tons, Captain L. Carstens, arrived here on Friday evening from Hamburg, October 1, via Antwerp with a general cargo.

The steamer "Lawoe", Captain C. F. Born, arrive here on Friday evening from Busreh, October 21, via Karachi, with a general cargo 81 horses and passengers.

The steamer "Lismore", 2,277 tons Captain B. Morrison, will sail to-day for Calcutta via Coast ports with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer "Chupra", 3,954 tons, Captain R. Henderson, sailed on Sunday for Antwerp with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Pentakota, 2,209 tons, Captain A. J. Cole, sailed on Saturday, for Durban &c with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer "Caledonia", 1,716 tons, Captain J. K. Shaw, sailed on Saturday, for Liverpool with a general cargo.

The steamer "Norkoowa", 1,074 tons Captain W. Jones, sailed on Saturday for Jeddah with 689 pilgrims.

The steamer "Nawab" 2,041 tons, Captain Elliott, sailed on Saturday, for Jeddah with 869 pilgrims.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain W. O. Morrison arrived here yesterday from Busreh, October 28th, via Karachi and coast ports, with a general cargo, 194 horses and passengers.

The steamer Heim, 758 tons, Captain A. Eriksen arrived here yesterday from Bangkok, October 8th, with a cargo of timber and 3 passengers.

The Anchor Line steamer Elysia, 2,994 tons, Captain A Haig, arrived here on Saturday evening, from Liverpool, October 14th, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Bardestan, 2,500 tons, Captain H. L. Davies, arrived here on Saturday evening from Middlesbro and London, September 23, with a general cargo and explosives.

The B. and P. S. N. Company's steamer Mohammadi, 1,257 tons, Captain A. Newby, arrived here on Saturday evening, from Jedah, October 23, with ballast.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H M S Highflyer...Capt James...D Dick R N Flagship
R I M S Hardinge ...Comdr Luck ....Troopship
R I M S Dufferin....Comdr Huddleston ..Troopship
R I M S Minto ....Comdr Latouche .....Troopship
R I M S Investigator.Capt. G N Forteath ...R N R... Survey Str
H M S Perseus........Comdr C P B Powell...R Navy
Plassy ....Finch ....Hired Transport

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Nov. 4.

Vesse's.	Tons.	Capts	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
PRINCE'S DOCK.					
A City of Benares	4465	Elliott	L'pool via Karachi	6-11	K Nixon & Co
B Bassano	2761	Boxhall	Karachi	6-11	J Finlay & Co
F Assaye	4359	Cochman	Shanghai	8-11	P&O S N Co
G Sha Ameer	1921	Cusock	Jeddah	4-11	Bo & H S N Co
H Dalton Hall	2261	Gorst	Philadelphia		W & A G & Co
K Lismore	2277	Morrison		4 11	K Nixon & Co
O Galion	555	Wratt	Repairing	27-10	J Mackintosh & Co
P President	2086	Brumer			A S & Co
Q Lawoe	1817	Born	Jeddah	10-11	The Arab S Co
VICTORIA DOCK.					
1 Ischia	2180	Belsito	Hongkong	16-11	R Line
4 Inkenturm	3134	Carstens	Calcutta	10-11	W & A G & Co
5 Saifi	671	Morin	Jeddah	6-11	B & H S N Co
7 Bregenz	2386	Petris	Trieste	16-11	A L S N Co
9 Moltkefels	3081	Schneider	Hamburg via Karachi		W & A G & Co
10&11 City of London	5678	Whish	Karachi		K N & Co
H W P D					
Bahadur	829	Ahmed			Bo S N Co
Sabarmati	524	Ahmed	Repairing		Bo S N Co
H W V D					
Lhasa	950	Manley	Karachi	6 11	M M & Co
M W D D					
Mahanadi	548	Ahmed	N F	N F	B S N Co Ld

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels	Commanders	From
3	Inkenturm	Carstens	Hamburg, Oct 1
	Lawoe	Born	Busreh, Oct 21
4	Ischia	Belsito	H'kong, Oct 13
	Lhasa	Manley	Karachi, Nov 2
	Mahammadi	Newby	Jedah, Oct 23
	Bardistan	Davies	M'bro Sept 23
	Eylsea	Haig	Liverpool Oct 14
5	Herin	Erikson	Bangkok Oct 18
	Dumra	Morrison	Busreh, Oct 28

DEPARTURES

Nov	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
4	Patella	Nasbet	Karachi
	Polynesien	Bruna	Noumea, &c
	Delhi	Bradshaw	London
	Caledonia	Shaw	Liverpool
	Castalia	Mitchell	Liverpool
	Pentakota	Cole	Durban, &c
5	Chupra	Henderson	Antwerp
	Nawab	Elliott	Jeddah
	Norkoowa	Jones	Jeddah

The steamer Lismore, Morrison, for Calcutta, and Coast ports obtained her port clearance on Saturday.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday:—
Steamer Kasara, for Persian Gulf, &c.
" President, for Durban, &c.
" Morea, for London.
" Himalaya, for Shanghai, &c.

DAILY EXPORTS—NOV. 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Caledonia s—504 cwts myrabollams, A Khimji.

FOR NEW YORK.

Dallonhall s—500 cwts myrabollams, F F Campbell and Co.

FOR HULL.

Bassano s—2,240 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castolia s—2000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bugens s—4,005 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Indelkefels s—8 bales hides, Nizamudin and Co; 550 cwts myrabollams, K Kessowjee and Co; 300 cwts gum, M Jafferbhoy and Co; 2,000 cwts oilcakes, J A Begbie and Co; 2,125 cwts bonesinews, Craft Mody and Co; 100 cwts nigerseed, P Assoon and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Bugenz s—300 bales cotton, M Bhimjee and Co; 300 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Assaye s—44 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 100 cwts shark fins, A Chagla and Co; 115 cwts kismiss, M Vasanjee; 112 cwts sharkfins, A Hussein and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Assaye s—300 bales cotton, H Goculdas and Co; 100 bales cotton, J Finlay and Co; 250 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR YOKOHOMA.

Assaye s—69 cwts gum, S D Karanjia and Co.

FOR COLOMBO.

Assaye s—100 bales cotton, A Habibhoy.

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Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
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Tiger 125 deg.	4	8	2	do.
Monkey Brand, 125 deg.	4	0	2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins)	3	10	0	per two tins.
Elephant, 125 deg. (in tins)	3	10	0	do.
do, 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3	0	0	per 8 gallons
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Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Monday, 6th Nov., 1911.

ENGLAND AND EGYPT.

BERLIN and Vienna, a few days before the mail left, were agitated by the report that Great Britain had made up her mind to annex Egypt once for all and that country was to become in name as well as in fact a dependency of the British Empire. The story apparently originated on the Berlin Stock Exchange where political conjectures are frequently put about on the Bourse as positive statements of fact. They play their part with a momentary unsettlement of business, and are often forgotten a couple of hours later. Not one in a score proves to have solid foundation. How credulous, and badly informed business circles there are, as a "Telegraph" correspondent observes, has been shown more than once recently by the Morocco scares. The assertion that Great Britain was on the point of annexing Egypt has been a stock article in the German Press almost ever since the announcement of Italy's swoop on Tripoli. In certain circles in Berlin the influence of Downing-street is suspected whenever the waters of foreign politics are troubled, and so it was in the case of the present war. It was necessary to justify the charge with some motive of immediate self-interest, and Egypt was the most obvious one, especially as particular grounds had already been sought for Lord Kitchener's appointment, the normal responsibilities of his new post not being considered sufficient. As far as has appeared on the surface this imputation against British policy was quite spontaneous in its origin, and was not set going from any responsible quarter. At any rate, it did not appear with prominence in any of those organs which respond most regularly and willingly to the stimulations of the Wilhelmstrasse.

In official circles in London the rumour was promptly denied and it was declared that not only was the report without foundation, but that England has no intention whatever of annexing Egypt. Whether Great Britain may later on request the consent of the Powers to the abolition of the Capitulations and of the Mixed Tribunals is another matter. In some quarters it was thought that when the Franco-German Agreement concerning Morocco is complete, this step may be taken, but the action of Great Britain will certainly not go beyond that point. There is reason to believe that the Powers would raise no objection to a measure calculated to improve the judicial administration of Egypt and remove various abuses which in practice have been found very objectionable in the past. Established originally to protect foreign residents from Ottoman misrule, the Capitulations, it is pointed out, have long since been superfluous. They removed Europeans in disputes between themselves or in crimes or offences against natives, from the purview of the local courts to the jurisdiction of the Consular Courts. Civil cases now come before the Mixed Tribunals, but criminal jurisdiction over foreigners is exercised by the Consular Court of the Power to which the defendant is subject. Except in emergencies, as for example murder or burglary, the police cannot enter the house of a foreigner without the presence of a Consular delegate. The Mixed Tribunals were established by Nubar Pasha in 1876, when natives in disputes with foreigners, or foreigners at law between themselves, were made subject to the authority of the new courts. At Cairo, Alexandria, and Mansourah are Courts of First Instance, and at Alexandria is the Mixed Court of Appeal. The judges are wholly independent of the Government, being nominated by England, France, Germany, Russia, Italy Spain, Austria, Holland, Denmark, Belgium, Portugal, Greece, Sweden, and by the United States and Brazil. Obivously the present method of administration is wholly unsatisfactory and if England would but formally annex the country it would be of benefit not only to Egypt but to the whole of Europe.

Discussing the advantages of annexation one of our home contemporaries quotes Lord Cromer: It cannot be doubted that if the position of the British Government had been more strongly asserted directly after the occupation, many of the obstacles which have stood in the path of the reformer would have been swept away. On the other hand, the adoption of a policy of this sort would have constituted a breach of faith with Europe. It is extremely doubtful whether it would have met with adequate support in England. It may be said, therefore, that the execution of this policy was, for all practical purposes, both undesirable and impossible. Moreover, it is to be observed that the mere proclamation of a Protectorate would not in any degree have impaired the rights and privileges of Europeans resident in Egypt, and it was these which so much hampered the progress of reform in the early days of the occupation. In order to ensure this result, annexation, either permanent or temporary, would have been necessary. At the same time, it must be admitted that the situation in Egypt was misunderstood both by the British Government and by British public opinion of the time. Moreover, party politics cast their baneful spell over the English proceedings, and obscured the real issues at stake. Even the most hostile critics admit the great success of the financial policy which has been pursued since the British occupation in 1882, and the remarkable progress which the country has made. In the last report made by Lord Cromer he mentioned that between 1886 and 1906 extraordinary expenditure on railways, canals, and buildings had been incurred to the extent of over £19,000,000, of which only £3,600,000 was borrowed, the balance being met out of revenue. Moreover, at the end of 1906 there was a surplus of £8,700,000, also provided out of revenue, available for the further execution of remunerative public works, and, coming down still later, there was at the end of 1910 a credit balance of £5,400,000 in the reserve fund. This is a fine achievement, the more so because taxes have been steadily reduced, and are regarded by the most competent financiers as being unusually light, notwithstanding the unavoidable growth of expenditure. But notwithstanding all that may be argued in favour of annexation on the strength of what we have done, we fear at the present that no such good fortune is likely to befall Egypt.

◆

THE ELECTRIC MOTOR CYCLE. FOR its size, the motor cycle is the most offensively noisy vehicle of all automobiles. So much prejudice has this peculiarity aroused that many people refuse to recognise its extraordinary handiness. Few, outside of the factories where it is made, know how much ingenuity has been expended in trying to devise a satisfactory silencer for the engine and the absence at present of such an invention may be taken as a proof of the difficulty of the problem. But the problem has been solved, although in a somewhat unexpected fashion by the exchange of the engine for a small storage battery which completely transforms the vehicle and causes it to run as quietly as any bicycle. An Edison battery is suspended between the front and hind wheels, in the place previously occupied by the engine, the electric motor is snugly located below the saddle, and drives on to the rear axle by means of sprocket wheels and chain, which precludes all slipping. The motor is on ball bearings, is specially built and waterproof and the battery also supplies a powerful head-light. With the Edison battery, the weight of this motor cycle is 200lbs. and its range with one charge is 150 miles. There is no difficulty with starting, no pedals are needed, and instead of these a board projects on each side of the battery box affording a comfortable rest for the feet. The motor is controlled by a switch located in the right handle bar which starts, stops or regulates the speed, and the brake is controlled by a foot lever. Moving mechanism is reduced to a minimum, and the work of cleaning and maintenance are also much reduced. Charging may be done at any garage where such work is done, and as the battery is removable a spare one may be sent for changing while the bicycle remains at the house of the owner. There can be no doubt that the much despised motor cycle is about to enter on a new stage of existence, and a tricycle with seats for two will be one of the most natural developments. It appeals to the broker calling at offices, to the lady on a tour of shopping, to the doctor on emergencies, and to dwellers in the suburbs for daily use. One special advantage offered by the electric motor cycle is the small space it demands for storage in a city when such space is becoming every year more rare. It is, we may hope, the forerunner of electric propulsion of all motor-cars in Bombay, with an end of the distracting noises and offensive smells that accompany them. Electrical companies in the United States now find it profitable to charge storage batteries at reduced rates during the small hours of the night, when the demand for current is low. It is, therefore, probable that the storage battery will complete successfully with petrol as a means of propulsion, not to speak of its greater freedom from risk of accident.

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A NOTABLE JUBILEE. THE British Post Office Savings Bank attained its Jubilee on Saturday, having been inaugurated on the 4th of November 1861. The Chancellor of the Exchequer sent a message to the gathering, at which the occasion was celebrated, and stated that the deposits on that day totalled the great sum of one hundred and seventy millions sterling, figures which show an increase since the end of the last financial year of six millions sterling. Few changes have been made in the rules controlling this splendid state institution since its inception, and to quote the report of the Post Master General for the year 1897, "it is in slight testimony to the skill of the able men who drew the original regulations of 1861, that these regulations remained unchanged in spite of the vast expansion of the bank, until a new Code was prepared under the Act of 1887." The most striking development of the Bank perhaps, arose out of the Free Education Act of 1891. The Government of the day desired that advantage should be taken of the opportunity to inculcate upon children and parents alike a question of thrift—that they should save the school pence which they were no longer bound to pay. A scheme to this end was initiated, and when it came into operation in January, 1892 it was adopted in 1,400 schools. In three years the number had advanced to 3,000. In the first five months a sum of £14,000, and in the first year £40,000 was deposited. In 1909 there were nearly eight million accounts, in which the balance was not less than one pound, open: over forty-five millions sterling represented the deposits made during the year, and the total amount due to depositors was shown as one hundred and sixty-five millions sterling, working out at about £20-15-0 per head. That the Savings Bank is one of the most popular of British State institutions is clearly seen from these figures. It is the bank of the poor, who share its advantages with others who live in more favourable conditions, who may collect their pennies in stamps until the value of a shilling is reached and a formal deposit made. It has certainly done more to encourage thrift among people of small means than anything else and its jubilee will do much to recall, if any recalling is necessary, the benefits it has conferred on a class that needed them most.

◆

STATE-OWNED MAIL-BOATS. THE question of the South African mail-contract is becoming increasingly interesting. South Africa, we hear, is resolutely facing the possibility of having to build its own ships to carry its mails. The members of the Government and the opposition in the Union Parliament were almost unanimous in passing their bill against rebates, and on neither side of the House is there the slightest intention of going back on it. It is now stated that three alternative tenders have been received for the carriage of the mails, but that these do not represent three separate companies, and all come from the same source. Neither the Union Steamship Company nor any other of the conference lines has tendered, and judging from the rumours, which are afloat, it would not appear that the terms of the tenders which have been submitted, are favourably regarded. The Government, in fact, is stated to be quite prepared, if necessary, to build a fleet. With regard to the cost of an undertaking of this kind, attention is drawn to the fact that the Union Government already pays £750,000 annually for a mail subsidy, and that this would be increased to about £200,000 if the voyage were shortened by twenty-four hours. In addition, the South African Government pays for freight on Government railway material and similar cargoes £200,000 annually, and as by the provisions of the Post-office Act gold and ostrich feathers will in future be shipped as postal matter and the freight hitherto paid on these goods amounts to between £80,000 and £100,000 yearly, there would be a round sum of £500,000 which the Union Government would have in hand towards the cost of a state-owned steamship service. This, it will be seen, does not take into account any passenger traffic or any freights except those named, and shows that it is by no means impossible as thought in some quarters, for the Uuion Government to build its own fleet of mail boats.

IT is understood, that Mr. Stuart Fraser will be posted as Resident in Kashmir.

THE thirteenth anniversary of the Central Hindu College, Benares, will be celebrated on December 26th.

COLONEL GHULAM RASUL, Agent for Afghanistan at Bombay, has arrived at Peshwar, whence he is sending on his family to Kabul.

REVISED rules under the Indian Army Act are published in the current issue of the *Gazette of India* and all notifications issued under the Indian Articles of War are cancelled.

IT is stated as better reports regarding the state of the roads on the Bandar Abbas Kerman route in South Eastern Persia have been received, the 6th Cavalry are not likely to proceed to the Persian Gulf.

MR. BEPIN CHANDRA PAL arrived in Calcutta on Friday. He was to have been released on the 5th inst. in the usual course, but as a matter of fact, he was released on the 1st with a view, it is said, to avoid any demonstrations on the occasion of his release.

A SMALL quantity of opium was offered for sale in Calcutta on Friday, prices realised were considerably less than at the last month's sale. The average price for the 760 chests of Behar opium offered for sale was Rs 2,898 against Rs 3,403 at the last sale, while the average price for Benares opium, of which 770 chests were offered, was Rs 2,699 against Rs 3,249 last month. The total proceeds of the sale were Rs 42,81,050 against Rs 84,15,100 at the last sale.

THE Russian cruiser "Aurora," with the Grand Duke Boris of Russia on board, is expected in Colombo on the 7th instant. His Imperial Highness is on his way to Siam to represent the Tsar at the Coronation of the King of Siam.

A YOUNG French aviator, named Vasseur, accomplished a notable night flight at Rheims on the 9th ultimo with a view to seeing what he could do as a scout. He first rose to a height of 400 metres above the aerodrome, then set off in the direction of Laon along the railway line, and 30 minutes later returned to the starting point. He never lost sight of the railway line, and both when starting and arriving clearly distinguished a party of his friends waiting on the aerodrome. To them, however, the aeroplane was absolutely invisible from the moment it started until it returned.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

ITALY AND TURKEY.

Tunis and Tripoli.

MOROCCO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, OCT. 21.

The Turks in Tripoli have come to the conclusion that the Italians are teasing them. The great floating batteries, crammed with every sensentional modern device for infflicting death and devastation on a large scale, which Italy brought into the harbour and stationed opposite the little town; the large army, sufficient to occupy not one but twenty oases of the kind which Tripoli represents, raised in them the liveliest expectation of excitement. Yet since those initial pyrotechnic displays by the big naval guns which harmonised so prettily with the splendid African moonlight, Italy has done practically nothing for them. Indeed, the great force concentrated on the spot is so astonishingly out of proportion to the use that is being made of it that there is some justification for Turkish suspicions that Italy, with a view to quieting dissatisfaction at home has been merely organising a winter trip to the sunny south for a considerable portion of her population.

Naturally, such behaviour is irritating to Turkey, and this week we received the ominous news that the Turkish fleet has gone off for gun practice in the Sea of Marmora. It is to be hoped that Turkey will not, in a moment of annoyance, do anything to spoil that good feeling which has hitherto existed between the combatants in this nice, kind war. According to the latest news, the Italian army is arranging to supply the Turks with what medical stores they may need. A Turkish officer, says the report, marched into Tripoli under the white flag, and told the general that he was a military surgeon, and, knowing well the "humanitarian spirit" of the Italians had come to ask for medical stores, in which the Turkish army was completely lacking. His identity is being investigated, and, the message adds, if he proves to be really a Turkish officer, everything necessary will be given him. If, of course, he proves to be someone with whom Italy is on friendly terms, the scurvy impostor will be dismissed with kicks.

BUSINESS NOT FORGOTTEN.

It is all most charming of the Italians, and one is gratified to note that in the midst of this interchange of compliments business is not being forgotten. A stimulating engagement has just taken place, as a result of which, it is reported, three-quarters of the Turkish camels have been dispersed. The strategic advantage accruing to Italy from the "dispersal" of these ferocious creatures cannot be over estimated. Long ago Hannibal, who employed catte, demonstrated the potentialities of the lower animal in warfare. This was in the course of his operations against Italy, which would have resulted in overwhelming defeat for the Italians, but for a lamentable error of judgment on the part of Hannibal at the moment, when victory was within his grasp. By their vigorous action against the camels, the Italians prove that they have never forgotten the lesson. The camel has been known to us from chilhood as the Ship of the Desert, and there can be no doubt that, so far as the scene of war is concerned, Turkey, once given an opportunity to equip them for battle, would have amply remedied the existing defects of her navy.

This danger nipped in the bud, the Italians are now able to devote all their attention to entertaining their Turkish guests, who, during the last day or two, have been growing very numerous. The reason is that the Turks are now escaping in large numbers from their new general and seeking refuge with the Italian army. "The confusion in the Turkish ranks," Reuter reports, by way of Italy, "seems to be extraordinary," owing to the Government's method of conducting the war by dismissing its generals. Munir Pasha, the superseded general, was "an educated officer, but incapable of leading an army in the difficult position in which he was placed. The want of definite instructions increased his irresolution."

Since he was merely in command of an army supposed to be operating against an enemy in a clearly defined position, it was, of course, great negligence for the people in Constantinople not to tell the general what he was expected to do. The new commander, Nishiat Bey, the message says, "has no idea of the necessities of modern strategy." On the contrary, he seems to be animated by some form of supers trategy, since his first act has been to shoot fifty of his own officers and men. Two hundred others escaped in order to avoid death, and proceeded to Tripoli, where they were warmly welcomed by the Italians.

PASSIVE RESISTANCE.

It is stated that at the secret sitting of the Chamber to discuss the Tripoli question, the Grand Vizir was subjected to a fire of questions on the policy of the Government. The deputies were dissatisfied with his historical review of the relations between Turkey and Italy. In the course of an open sitting which followed the secret session, several Opposition deputies criticised the composition of the Cabinet, pointing out that it did not inspire Europe with confidence. The Grand Vizir replied in a speech of considerable length, and outlined the policy of the Cabinet with regard to the Tripoli question. The general purport of the speech was to the effect that the Cabinet proposed to continue to offer passive resistance, while persisting in its diplomatic efforts for an equitable settlement. He added that the replies of the Powers with regard to mediation were more favourable than was generally thought to be the case.

SUGGESTED PEACE TERMS.

It is reported from Rome that authorised and competent quarters entertain the view that Italy might, in exchange for the annexation pure and simple of Tripoli, come to terms with Turkey on the following conditions:—

1. The payment of a sum as an appropriation in respect of the Khalifate and Crown lands, and artistic and archæological property.
2. A declaration similar to that made by Austria at the time of the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, that Italy will renounce the capitulations whenever the other Powers also agree to do so.
3. The adhesion, together with the other Powers, to an increase of 4 per cent. in the Customs, and the imposition of a tax on foreigners residing in the Ottoman Empire.
4. Religious freedom, according to Italian law, and allowing the inhabitants of Tripoli and Cyrenaica to continue to recognise the Sultan as their spiritual head, and the appointment of religions representatives on the same footing as a Catholic Bishop or a Chief Rabi.

Besides these conditions Italy would be willing to give Turkey loyal aid in the defence of her territorial integrity in Europe and Asia and in the development generally of the Ottoman Empire. The Government at Rome is a strong partisan of the maintenance of the "status quo" in the Orient, and is absolutely opposed to the territorial aspirations of the Balkan States.

TUNIS AND TRIPOLI.

Those best acquainted with the French position in Tunisia point out that the occupation of Tripoli by Italy will most probably put an end to one of the most complex and wearisome disputes with which the French Colonial Office has been engaged within recent years. This dispute concerned the frontier between Tripoli and French territory. Many times within the last four or five years, French patrols in Chat and in Southern Tunisia have been surprised to come across Turkish patrols, the commanders of which claimed that they were on Turkish territory, and it may be remembered that three years ago the dispute threatened to develop into a serious breach between France and Turkey. The Turks claimed that their suzerainty extended some distance south of the Fezzan to the oasis of the Kuar and to Besti and Borku. For some years there have been attempts to settle the question, and French representatives have been appointed to discuss the matter with representatives of the Porte. France at first proposed that the conference should be held in Paris, but Turkey preferred Constantinople. In turn Algiers, Tunis, and Nice were proposed before it was finally settled that the delegates should meet at Tripoli on December 1, 1911. As Italy has given her adhesion to the new frontier, and thus only a very short portion of the frontier is ill-defined, it is thought that there can be little difficulty in the future in giving a final definition to the southern frontier of Tunisia. In another way France hopes that the most important inlet for arms to the Sahara will be effectively closed. Thus in dealing with the refractory tribes in the Chad region, France hopes no longer to have to complain about the constant supply of modern rifles found in the possession of their aggressors.

MOROCCO.

Repeated semi-official hints that the Franco-German negotiations have come to a standstill have apparently failed to shake the conviction of the Diplomatic Corps here that a bargain will be struck in the end, though a considerable time may elapse before that consummation is reached, and more than one phase of the tension will probably have to be weathered. This opinion is based on the belief that both parties are really anxious to arrive at a settlement, because both are certain to gain by one.

A hint of a semi-official appearance is thrown out this evening to the effect that Germany would no be unwilling to consider compensations elsewhere than on the Congo. The "Kolnische Zeitung," in a long and obviously inspired article, says that the statement that "peace was rescued in the Morocco question only by the manly attitude of England" a "lie." In view of the present attitude of France "it may easily happen that M. Cambon will have to wander many times backwards and forwards between the Wilhelmstrasse and the Pariserplatz (the French Embassy) before the second agreement initialled and finally the whole Treaty subscribe People in France must realise that that country have to "bite at a sour Congo apple if it wishes devour the sweet Morocco pear." The declarat of the German Government will have "left no d as to that." As a close observer, M. Cambon doubtless have informed his Government that this question the entire public opinion of Germa is in such a state that even if it wanted to, German Government could not think of going the people with an unimportant equivalent."

FRENCH RAILWAYS.

On Tuesday, met the committee of the Chamb of Commerce of Rouen, who had many bitter com plaints to make to him concerning both the good and passenger services. "You are not content the Western State service?" said M. Augagneur. "No more am I. I will no longer sing the praises of an administration which does not deserve them." M. Augagneur had some excuses to make, and blamed several parties for their share in allowing such a state of affairs to come about; but the fact is only too evident to-day that the State's railway system after two years and more of State administration is not one whit better than it was when taken over from the private company.

Some of the strange revelations of the new timetable are reproduced in "The Standard" to-day, but no mention is made of one notably significant fact, that one of the fastest trains of the day between Paris and Chartres is twelve minutes slower than the best train running in 1876. One of the other complaints against the new timetable is that in several instances, especially in connection with Rouen, which town is one of the chief contributors to the passenger receipts of the system, no account whatever is taken of the convenience of the passengers. The evening express from Paris to Rouen leaves Paris too early for passengers to get dinner beforehand, and does not reach Rouen before its inhabitants, having dined, are beginning to think of supper.

The situation of the goods traffic is, however, quite as bad. Between Havre and Paris, which is the principal line of goods traffic, there is an extraordinary state of congestion. The officials admit that goods wagons take on an average ten days between Rouen and Paris, but customers complain that the delay is generally twice as long. In some parts the inefficiency is so remarkable that factories engaged in manufacturing compressed coal briquettes have had to announce that they will keep their machinery working and their workpeople in employment only so long as each supply of coal may last. Earlier in the autumn there was already a widespread complaint of the insufficiency of wagons which hampered the cider industry, through making it impossible to transport the apples within reasonable time. But to-day the position is much worse. Some idea of the chaos and inefficiency may be gathered from the explanations given by one of the officials this afternoon.

"I have before me," he said, "a note to say that no fewer than fourteen trains, making in all 900 goods wagons, are held up for an indefinite time in different sidings."

This is said to be due to the large demand for wagons to convey goods from Brittany to the German frontier, but it is also the consequence of the want of foresight which has resulted in a complete lack of goods sidings along the chief route, where trains may be sorted and halted during the passage of passenger trains. It is, therefore, possible for the apologists for this state of affairs to say that there are both too few and too many goods wagons in hand. One result is already notice in the immediate order for several goods sidings to be constructed. Here, however, the directors state that owing to "the amount of work to be done they are unable to find a sufficiency of contractors, although they have to pay 30 per cent. more than a year ago. The best apology made to-day says that although goods wagons take a fortnight between Havre and Paris to-day, they took very often as long as four months a year or two ago.

THE KAISER AS PATIENT.

There has just been published in Germany, the biographical compilation of letters and papers of the late famous surgeon Ernst von Bergmann, who during his long life and active practice attended in his professional capacity all the three Kaisers of the German Empire, and enjoyed up to his death in 1906, the personal friendship of William II. Among many other interesting anecdotes of the German rulers related by Dr. Bergmann in his letters and diaries is one of an operation undergone by the present Emperor in May, 1894, which might have resulted in lockjaw, and of which practically nothing was known to the general public. In a letter to his wife, Dr. Bergmann tells how while on a yachting trip to which he had been invited by the Kaiser, the Monarch drew him aside and called his attention to a swelling on the left cheek, which, he said, first appeared two years ago, and had now increased to such a size as to excite the unpleasant attention of people with whom he conversed. Dr. Bergmann says the swelling, which was almost as big as a walnut, could have been easily removed, but for its position, which necessitated the most delicate handling of the knife otherwise the operation might result in paralysis of the facial muscles and rigidity of the lower jaw. In his letter, Dr. Bergmann describes the trepidation with which he prepared for the dangerous operation which was carried out with the assistance of Dr. Leuthold and Professor Schlange, the latter being a specialist in the application of narcotics. "At five minutes past seven o'clock in the morning," says Dr. Bergmann, "we set out for the castle, equipped with brand-new instruments and freshly sterilised bandages. When we arrived, the Kaiser was still asleep, but in a few minutes he was ready. He was shaved, and cocaine was applied locally. Everything went off smoothly, the whole operation lasting not more than a quarter of an hour. The local narcotic was so effective that the Emperor afterwards told me that although he could hear the clip of my surgical scissors cutting his flesh he felt absolutely no pain. After the wound was sewn and bandaged the Emperor went to the Empress who was greatly surprised his Majesty having told no one that he intended undergoing the operation. Prince Joachim, who at that time was quite a small boy, exclaimed on seeing his father's face swathed in bandages 'My poor papa; that must have hurt you awfully.' Upon the Kaiser denying this the young Prince said, proudly? 'Ah you are so brave; that's why you say so." Professor Schlange adds to this story that no sooner was the operation over than the Kaiser characteristically began to ask all sorts of questions concerning the surgical instruments and their use.

PORTUGUESE ROYALIST CAUSE.

The military headquarters in Oporto, received the following despatch late on Friday, from Vinhaes:—"Our troops confine themselves now to watching the Monarchists and carrying out cavalry reconnaissances. The Monarchists marched towards Varia, keeping inside the Spanish border, but on a line parallel to the frontier. On October 11, they were seen at Bernardo and Santo Chaek, and on October 12, north of Sao Vicente, in the Estrade Terrozo. It is reported that several Royalists have deserted, taking their arms with them. The Monarchists, according to trustworthy information, are reduced to about 450, of whom roughly half are armed. Their spirits are not high. According to other reports they are 800 strong, but only 200 are armed, their rifles being of various patterns. At Pinheiro Velho, where they retreated precipitately, the Royalists left some baggage and ammunition. Several Monarchists are preparing to leave for America." According to an official telegram received here from the sixth military division which has its headquarters at Villa Real, the Monarchists have encamped at Terrezo. The Spanish Government has sent telegraphic instructions to the Carabineers ordering them to disarm the Monarchists should they cross the Spanish frontier.

FRANCO-GERMAN AGREEMENT.

FRENCH PROTECTORATE OF MOROCCO.

Germany Takes Large Area in the Congo.

A GOOD BARGAIN ON BOTH SIDES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BERLIN, Nov. 3.

It is officially stated that Herr von Lindequist has resigned the Secretaryship of the Colonies, his reasons being that he disagrees with the German compensations to France.

The German Emperor refused to accept his resignation, while the negotiations were in progress.

Herr von Lindequist renewed his resignation to-day, when Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor, had an interview with His Majesty.

PARIS, Nov. 3.

France and Germany have agreed to refer to the Hague Court of Arbitration any difficulties, which may arise out of the Congo Convention.

The Franco-German Agreement on the subject of Morocco recognises a complete French protectorate.

France guarantees complete economic equality and freedom of commerce.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

According to the German version of the Congo compensations, Germany obtains important and valuable districts along the whole frontier of the Cameroons, and two stretches of country reaching to the banks of the Congo and Ubanghi rivers.

It is said that if the latter are of little value, they at least give access to the banks of both rivers, where Germany obtains strips of land of between six to twelve kilometres, enabling her to make installations for the purpose of navigation.

Germany cedes a small triangle between the Logone and Shari rivers to their confluence, south of Lake Chad.

The Treaty stipulates for reciprocal free trade and transit rights on railways.

An extension of the Treaty provides for a mutual understanding in the event of any modification of the status of the international Congo basin.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

A semi-official statement issued in Berlin, declares that both parties have reason to be satisfied with the Morocco Treaty, which will exercise a tranquillizing effect on Franco-German relations, and also on the European situation.

The statement declares that Great Britain did not interfere with the negotiations between France and Germany. The German Press is to-day chiefly occupied with the resignation of Herr von Lindequist, and his chief subordinate, Dr. Baron Danckelman, who is an expert on the subject of the Congo.

The Government organs are deploring the attempt of the Colonial Office to impede the policy of the Chancellor, as absolutely incompatible with the orderly conduct of Imperial affairs.

The other papers anticipate a dramatic disclosure of Ministerial differences, which they say will embarrass the Government in the forthcoming election. They further contend that though Germany apparently receives 300,000 square kilometres in exchange for 16,000, it is merely a good bargain on paper. while Germany's prestige is damaged.

The British papers, this morning, express relief at the settlement, and think that both countries have made a good bargain.

BERLIN, Nov.

The whole Franco-German Agreement was signed this afternoon.

German Colonial Office.

BERLIN, Nov. 4.

Dr. Solf, Governor of Samoa, has been appointed provisional Chief of the Colonial Department.

AFFAIRS IN PERSIA.

New Russian Consulate in Khos.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

A message to the *Times* from Teheran states that a Russian Consulate-General is being established at Khos, with a very large guard.

Five revenue gendarmes who were sent to collect taxes from Ala-ed-Dowleh, Governor-General-designate of Fars, were beaten and disarmed in the presence of Ala-ed-Dowleh.

A Reuter message from Teheran states that Russia has demanded an apology for the insult to her Consular officers during the seizure of Shua-es-Sultaneh's property, and also the removal of the Treasury gendarmes from the property and the substitution of Persian Cossacks.

According to a *Times* message from Teheran, however, Russia disclaims protection for Shua-es-Sultaneh, and recognises Persia's right to make a seizure of his property.

Meanwhile, Mr. Shuster has determined to enforce the law, regardless of his opponents. His gendarmes have seized Prince Firman Firma's grain in default of the Prince's payment of his arrears of taxes.

A CHINESE UNIVERSITY.

Promoters Hurrying on their Scheme.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

The President of Magdalen College, and the promoters of the Central China University scheme publish a letter to-day, in which they appeal for £250,000. They hope to raise half of this sum in Great Britain and half in America.

They say that present events force them to take immediate action.

An advertisement of two columns in the *Times*, explains the objects and importance of the scheme and the moral and religious interests involved.

LORD CURZON'S TITLES.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

The *Gazette* announces Lord Curzon's titles as Earl Curzon of Kedleston, Viscount Scarsdale, and Baron Ravensdale, the barony to devolve upon the eldest daughter, in default of male issue.

TURCO-ITALIAN WAR.

Probable Demonstration off Coast of Syria.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MILAN, Nov. 4.

It is believed that Italy has abandoned her intention of occupying the islands in the Aegean Sea. She will probably now make a naval demonstration off the coast of Syria.

ROME, Nov. 4.

The reservists of 1889 have been called out.

Another Army Corps and commander have been ordered to Tripoli, whither strong reinforcements are proceeding.

TRIPOLI, Nov. 4.

Disaffection here is spreading. The Arabs complain that the Turks compel them to bear the brunt of the fighting.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 4.

The Marquis Theodoli, the representative of the Italian bond-holders on the Council of the Ottoman debt, has been ordered to leave Turkey.

The Porte has protested to the Powers against the execution of Arabs in Tripoli, on the ground that it is a contravention of the Hague Convention of 1907.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 4.

It is officially stated that six Italian warships have been sighted from the island of Chiof off Smyrna,

LONDON, Nov. 5.

Reuter's special correspondent in Tripoli has arrived at Malta, and says that contrary to Italian accounts the Turks and Arabs engaged in fighting on October 23rd and 26th did not number more than two thousand; yet they took the Italians completely by surprise, inflicting losses on them of over thousand killed and wounded and forcing them to abandon a part of the oasis.

The Italian front, which on the 23rd ultimo stretched over fifteen kilometres, is now only eight kilometres.

The Turks, continues the correspondent, signalised their success by advancing their artillery and shelling the Italian lines. They actually dropped a shell in General Caneva's headquarters. The Italian army has been driven back to a point from which it cannot retire further except by sea. All idea of marching into the desert has been abandoned for the present. So long as Turks hold the oasis, which is fifteen miles long by five miles broad, Tripoli is exactly in the position of a besieged city and General Caneva's position is one of stale-mate, unless he chooses to take the offensive. He gives, however, no sign that he intends to do this.

Cholera is raging among civilians in Tripoli and also among the troops.

In spite of official denials which have been issued Reuter's correspondent cables details of massacres of Arabs between October 23rd and 27th as observed by himself and two other special correspondents, who signed a statement at the request of the British Consul at Tripoli.

The statement says that General Caneva ordered the troops to shoot all Arabs who could reasonably be suspected of bearing arms. This order led to the worst abuses, parties of soldiers during the four days scouring the oasis and shooting indiscriminately. The statement concludes by declaring that General Caneva must bear full responsibility for these acts.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 4.

The "Gazette of India" republishes a Royal Proclamation, dated the 3rd October warning British subjects to observe strict neutrality in the Turco-Italian war. The Proclamation states:—And we do hereby strictly charge and command all our loving subjects to govern themselves accordingly, and to observe a strict neutrality in, and during the aforesaid war, and to abstain from violating or contravening either the laws and statutes of the realm in this behalf or the law of nations in relations thereto as they will answer to the contrary at their peril.

The "Gazette of India" also publishes the text of the Act to regulate the conduct of British subjects during the existence of hostilities between the Foreign States, with which the British Government is at peace. This Act it may be recalled was passed during the reign of Queen Victoria.

THE M. C. C. TEAM IN AUSTRALIA.

Enthusiastic Welcome.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ADELAIDE, Nov. 4.

The M. C. C. team has arrived and all the members are very fit. To-day they witnessed an inter-state match between South Australia and Victoria, after which a formal reception was held. They were welcomed most enthusiastically. They commence practice on Monday.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

Jubilee of a Great Institution.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

A conversazione was held in the Guildhall to-day, the entertainers being the London Corporation, to celebrate the jubilee of the Post Office Savings Bank.

Two thousand guests were present.

A long letter from King George was read, in which His Majesty rejoiced at the steady expansion of a great national institution, which was rendering invaluable service to the nation.

Mr. Lloyd George also sent a letter, mentioning that the deposits aggregated 170 millions sterling.

AMERICAN COTTON.

Farmers to Hold Back Their Stocks.

COLUMBIA, (SOUTH CAROLINA) Nov. 4.

As a result of the decision of the Farmers' Convention the president of the Southern Cotton Congress has telegraphed to the Commissioners for Agriculture and the presidents of the Farmers' Unions of all the cotton States, urging them to hold cotton for thirteen cents until September 1912, and to reduce the cotton acreage in 1912. The farmers will be asked to undertake to hold a stated number of bales.

THE SUGAR MARKET.

HAVANA, Nov. 4.

It is estimated that the sugar crop will amount to from 1,600,000 to 1,700,000 tons.

THE CHINESE REVOLT.

Rebels Take Shanghai City and Arsenal.

YUAN-SHIH-KAI REFUSES PREMIERSHIP.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, Nov. 3.

The native city and arsenal of Shanghai capitulated to the rebels this afternoon, after some slight shooting.

The Taotai fled, and the soldiers and police fraternised in the streets with the rebels.

The populace are wearing rebel badges.

The foreign volunteers have been called out, and are strictly guarding the foreign settlement. Foreign marines have been landed.

A message from Wu-Sung states that the up-river forts are expected to fall to-night. It is believed that Nan-King and Ching-Kiang will be captured to-morrow. Fighting is taking place at Chang-Sha, and foreigners have taken refuge on the island, and are preparing to defend themselves.

SHANGHAI, Nov. 4.

Fighting took place to-day at Kiangnan Arsenal. Six men were killed and ten wounded. The casualties were mostly due to the explosion of dynamite, with which the rebels were endeavouring to blow up the gates.

The Loyalists defended the entrance to the Arsenal in order to cover the escape of the Director.

Many foreigners are making excursions to the various points of interest here. The situation more resembling a bank holiday than a revolution.

Foreigners are everywhere saluted, and are received with smiles.

SHANGHAI, Nov. 4.

The revolutionaries are to-day distributing new rifles at the Arsenal to all-comers, on condition that they wear the rebel badge. The Lungwha pagoda is still in the hands of a small body of Imperialists. Business is proceeding as usual.

HANKOW, Nov. 4.

The fire is spreading rapidly, and it is feared that the Wesleyan Mission, including the Blind School, in which there are numbers of blind, also in the hospital, will be destroyed.

PEKING, Nov. 4.

Yuan-Shih-Kai has telegraphed to Government, refusing the Premiership. It is thought that this action is possibly merely due to Yuan's customary modesty.

PEKING, Nov. 5.

A number of edicts have been issued.

One recapitulates the recent concession made to the rebels and further says "hereafter, anything people may suggest we will adopt. The eyes and ears of the people are the eyes and ears of Heaven. The present revolutionaries are different to the wicked rebels in the times of former dynasties who sought to destroy the Throne."

The edict concludes with an appeal for concord between the Manchus and Chinese.

Another edict declines to accept Yuan-Shih-Kai's resignation.

HANKOW, Nov. 5.

The wounded inmates of the Weslyan Mission have been rescued.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 5.

A private telegram received from Shanghai states that the exchange and business generally was proceeding as usual and Volunteers were guarding the foreign settlements. So far as mercantile interests are concerned, these must, of course, be demoralised for the present, but eventually they will benefit.

EAST BRISTOL ELECTION.

Mr. Hobhouse not Unopposed.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

Mr. C. E. Hobhouse, who it was at first stated, was unopposed on the occasion of his re-election rendered necessary by his appointment to the post of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, was yesterday elected by 4,918 votes to 2,913 polled for Mr. Moore, an Independent candidate, who was nominated at the last moment.

GERMAN SPY SENTENCED.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

The German, Phil Max Schultz, said to belong to a German Hussar regiment, who was charged at Plymouth, on August 28th, with an offence against the Official Secrets Act, has been sentenced at Exeter Assizes to twenty-one months' imprisonment in the second division.

QUEEN MARY ON THE "MEDINA."

LONDON, Nov. 4.

Queen Mary's visit to the "Medina" to-day was devoid of all ceremony. Her Majesty, who took tea on board the vessel, was accompanied by Admirals Moore and Tate.

NEW AUSTRIAN PREMIER.

VIENNA, Nov. 4.

Count Stuergk has been appointed the new Austrian Premier.

PLAGUE AT TANGIER.

TANGIER, Nov. 4.

A serious outbreak of plague has occurred here.

AUSTRALIAN RACING.

FLEMINGTON, Nov. 4.

The following is the result of the Victoria Derby:—

Wilari	1
Cisco	2
Jacamar	3

The betting was 25 to 1 against the winner.

LAWN TENNIS.

PARIS, Nov. 4.

The team representing Paris defeated the team representing London in covered-court lawn tennis by 22 matches to 4.

THE RAILWAY SITUATION.

Ballot to be taken by the Unions.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 4.

The railwaymen announce this afternoon, that they deeply regret that the Government have failed to arrange a conference between the directors and the men, which they are of opinion might have resulted in a settlement.

It has been decided to take a ballot of the men as to whether they agree with the Commission's finding, or are prepared to strike in favour of the recognition of their unions, and of the programme to be drawn up by the railwaymen's executive.

The ballot papers are to be returned by December 5th.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

Mr. Asquith and Mr. Buxton, to-day, conferred at Downing Street with the representatives of the railway companies and the men on the subject of the Railway Commission's report.

It is believed that the Government are considering means for the establishment of peaceful relations between the workers and the directors.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 4.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Bagri is appointed an Additional Member of the Legislative Council.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

The Rev. O. W. Barch is appointed a Chaplain on probation in the Bengal establishment.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. E. Cross is confirmed in the Civil Veterinary Department.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. V. C. Scott O'Connor is posted as Deputy Auditor General.

MILITARY FINANCE.

Capt. Ellis, Assistant Military Military Accountant, has been granted one year's leave.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Tipper is appointed Paleontologist of the Geological Survey, vice Mr. Vrendenburg on six months' leave. Mr. Tipper also officiates as Superintendent of the Geological Survey, vice Mr. Vrendenburg on leave.

Mr. Coggin is appointed Curator of the Geological Museum, Calcutta.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Commander Beaumont retires from the service.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Richards, Executive Engineer, has been granted ten months' extention of leave.

DELHI DURBAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 5.

At a meeting of the Coronation Celebration Committee it was decided that the Allahabad programme should consist of elephant procession Durbar, the feeding of the poor, the distribution of blankets, treat to the school children, fireworks and illuminations. It was estimated that the whole would cost about Rs. 14,000.

BANKIPORE, Nov. 5.

It is understood that in all probability the Behar Light Horse will be present at the Church Parade at Arrah on Sunday, the 17th December, when the King Emperor attends Divine Service there.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 5.

The s. s. "Matiana" landed yesterday, twenty motor-cars to be used by the Royal party at the Durbar, including one Royal six cylinder landaulette Standard motor-car to be used by the King-Emperor during the Nepaul shoot. The Royal car is beautifully finished and upholstered and fitted with electric lights.

BANGALORE, Nov. 4.

At a meeting of the leading inhabitants of Bangalore City it was resolved to spend Rs. 5,000 on the celebartion of Coronation Day. The programme is to include a dinner to the poor, sports and illuminations. This will be irrespective of the organisation in the Civil and Military Station, with which it is probable that there will be an amalgamation.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Nov. 4.

The 7th Hussars, commanded by Colonel R. M. Poore, arrived in Bangalore from England, last night, in two parties at 8 and 10 o'clock.

SOUTHERN ARMY ORDERS.

The following orders were issurd by General Sir Edmund Barrow, G. C. B., commanding the southern Army from Head-Quarters, at Ootacamund, on October 31.

42nd Deoli Regiment.—Major F. C. L. Waller, 2nd-in-Command and Squadron Commander, to be Commandant, and Major C. E. N. Priestley, Double Company Commander, 80th Carnatic Infantry to be 2nd-in-Command and Squadron Commander vice Brevet-Colonel J. M. Ransom vacated.

83rd Wallajahbad Light Infantry.—Major J. L. Dallas, Double Company Commander, to be 2nd-in-Command, vice Major H. W. C. Colquhoun permitted to retire.

EXHIBITION IN MYSORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Nov. 4.

At a committee meeting held last night it was decided to hold the Christmas Fair and Industrial Exhibition in Cubbon Park from December 26th to 30th from 3 to 11 p.m. each day, under the patronage of the Maharaja of Mysore, the Yuvaraj, the British Resident, the Dewan and the General Officer Commanding the Brigade. The gate is to be sold to the highest bidder. Besides the industrial exhibition there are to be cattle, poultry and dog shows, a European and Indian baby show (to help the solution of the infantile mortality problem), a beauty show, a skittle gymkhana, general amusements, musical entertainments, decorated carriage, motor car and cycle shows, a battle of flowers, torch-light processions and pyrotechnic displays.

The following interesting announcement appears in the "Times":—"The Imperial Russian Embassy desires to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of an anonymous donation For a Russian Child." Little is known about the matter at the Embassy except that a few days ago a messenger left a small packet addressed to the Ambassador. The packet contained a sum of money and a piece of paper inscribed "For a Russian Child to the Czar." There is no clue to the sender's identity, but every year a similar anonymous donation is received, though not always in the same manner, at the Embassy.

THE ABOR EXPEDITION.

The Difficulties of Communication.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

JANAKMUKH, Nov. 4.

As the result of careful consideration, it has been decided to abandon Pasighat as the advance base of the expedition, the continuance of its use as such being too prodigal of troops and carriers, and boat convoys can now reach Janakmukh only by taking a day longer. Janakmukh then is to be substituted as the advance base, it having been estimated that the services of one carrier corps and at least, two companies of sepoys will be thereby economised. In an unkown hostile country the question of supply is a very acute one as the lines of communication grow steadily longer, and the difficulty of transport increases. Any economy in men and carriers must obviously be effected. Boat convoys can only come through from Kobo with great trouble and the subsiding river is daily adding to the difficulty. To improve the river communication, the Pioneers and carriers at Janakmukh are endeavouring to deepen the channels. Three hundred pack-mules have arrived at Kobo and the news of the sanction of the employment of the other half battalion of the 2nd Gurkhas has been hailed with great even delight. In a savage country, where the completion of a road does not add to the protection of the flanks, too much care cannot be bestowed on the security of the lines of communication. In most of the previous Abor expeditions this difficulty seems to have been experienced, and it will be remembered that in 1894, the total casualties were roughly thirty-six killed and forty-five wounded, the majority taking place at an unprotected post on the lines of communication called Bordak, where some sick had been left behind. A road-cutting party is now engaged in making a zig-zag path, up a hill which is just above the camp. This hill which is piqueted is about 450 feet high. The lofty mountain of Bapu towers above us on the south-west. This camp is situated in the basin of the hills and the north-east wind bites us shrewdly. Down the Dihong gorge the "mackeral" sky of yesterday has changed to one filled with dark, menacing clouds which are massing on the mountain tops, and, as I write this, the rain is leaking through our grass shelters and we shall have wet jackets before long. The selection of a suitable bed in a bivouac is a burning one. To keep oneself off the ground and to avoid the red ants select logs of wood to lie upon. But let them be longitudinal and preferably of bamboo cross-bars. The field telegraphs are not yet allowed here and the field telephone is constantly in request.

RENGING JHUM, Nov. 4.

At about midnight a heavy thunderstorm broke over the Camp, the lightning flashed and the rain poured in torrents. The grass shelters erected in the Camp gave little or no protection against the fury of the elements unless as an additional precaution a waterproof sheet had been placed on the roof. It is then somewhat bedraggled set of individuals, yet cheerful withal, who muster at 6 o'clock this morning to make a reconnaissance in force in the direction of the zigzag path above the camp which lends itself to an involuntary echelon formation of the part of waiting troops. The word to advance is given and the hitherto motionless figures move slowly up the winding path. The rising sun sends silvery streams athwart the dark clouds which are seen drifting towards the distant plains below. Less tempestuous weather is indicated, the clouds being more scattered, and what a panorama unfolds itself! An Brahmaputra in the distance and the Dihong forced from the deep gorge rolling past the sandy creeks and rocky islands. During the halt we try and distinguish our former grounds, and the energetic signalling officer, Lieut. Knight, is raking the foreground with a view to communicating with Kobo. On again and down into the forest we go no longer prickly "bet" or festoons of creepers obstruct our path which evidently a well trodden one, and one probably by which the Abors expect us to come. It behoves us therefore to take extra precautions. An Advance Guard is furnished to-day by the detachment of the 2nd-8th Gurkhas under Lt. Buckland, and as the Column of four hundred odd men is unencumbered with a caravan of carriers the pace is faster than usual. Uncrowned as the remainder of the force passes, the position of each piquet is notified by a Gurkha sepoy who is keeping up the connection with those above quite in the most approved North-West Frontier style. We see remains of what must have been a "booby trap" and one of the officers finds some arrows sticking in a tree, evidently some young bloods have been practising archery. We examined one of these arrows with great interest, A thin bamboo shaft pointed at the ends feathered by an insertion of dried leaves, not a formidable weapon to look at certainly, but steeped in aconite and discharged by a practised hand is quite disagreeable enough. We cross a small mountain stream by means of a bridge and reach a steep declivity furnished with steps cut in a big log which is at once dubbed "Jacob's Ladder."

We now hear the roar of water and a short distance farther brings us to the banks of the Sipro river. The Naga scouts and a few Gurkhas have crossed and are searching the ground ahead. We have time to look around us. A wilder and more romantic spot than the gorge of the Sipro it would be hard to imagine, but the first thought that was given expression by most of us was, "What place for booby traps!" Sheer cliffs tower above us. We have marched in security to this point and it is decided to try and discover a means of negotiating with these heights. Two of the enemy's scouts were seen but now news comes back that they have escaped. Try and grasp with me the beauty of the spot, a torrent with its pure limpid water dashing from the lofty mountain Bapu, along a bed of red white and black rocks, amidst masses of drift wood that appears to be mixture of shale and coal is plentiful. Above this all precipitous heights cove red with verdure, gigantic wild plantain leaves, trees with red leaves and with yellow leaves dotted here and there the whole forming a bewildering riot of colour. The groups of British Officers with cheery round faced little Gurkhas strike a strange note in this wild spot. The Nepal mountainer disciplined and trained by alien officers, both are accentuated by the desire to open up this unknown country. It is decided to clear a camping ground on this bank of the Sipro and the force return to Renging Jhum without encountering any opposition.

News has been received from the Ledum Column that operations are still being carried on against small scattered parties of the enemy.

SIMLA Nov. 4.

The General Officer Commanding the Abor Expedition telegraphs on 3rd November, that the main Coulmn is still engaged in road making. He is arranging to move the advanced base from Pasighat to Janakmukh. The Ledum Column report that they have surprised a camp of the enemy inflicting loss on them. No details are yet to hand. The weather is showery and very threatening. The general health is maintained.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

Replies to Addresses.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 4.

His Excellency, in replying to the addresses of welcome from the Madras Corporation, the Madras Landholders Association, the Ganjam Landholders' Association, and the Anglo-Indian Association, thanked the deputations for the addresses and was glad to hear their assurance of loyalty and devotion to the King-Emperor. His Excellency on behalf of himself and his wife, thanked them for their kindly welcome and good wishes and proceeded as follows:—

"We are both of us sensible of the high honour that His Majesty has done me in appointing me to represent him amongst you. It is only my simple duty and I am determined to do what I can to justify that appointment by, in every way, helping you and the people of this Presidency to realise how genuine is the interest which His Majesty feels in you. I count myself most fortunate that I should have come to India at so auspicious an occasion, that occasion which was referred to so felicitously in the address presented by the Maharaja of Vehkatagiri. I can assure all of you that I will give my best attention to those matters which, more or less, directly you have told me, will be brought before me before long so that I may make up my mind, and form my opinion as to the points on which I think there is an honest difference of opinion between some people in this Presidency. I shall do my best to look into those matters, and in forming any opinion to look into them from every point of view, in that sympathetic way in which alone one can expect to come to a fair judgment on matters as to which, as I have said, now there is an honest difference of opinion. Until three days ago when I landed here, I have never set foot on Indian soil. I claim no special knowledge of your institutions, and I am entirely ignorant of the languages spoken in this Presidency, and ignorant of many things—ignorance which to you is almost inconceivable, but of which with the assistance which, I hope to receive from you, I hope I may be able to learn, but in the meantime I shall try to console myself with the thought that perhaps that ignorance may free me from prejudice, and possibly has advantages to you that it at any rate prevents me from indulging in a long speech. But I must refer to matters which happened to be definitely brought before me. Therefore I can assure those of you who represent the Madras Corporation here that they will always find me most willing to learn about their work and most willing and ready to appreciate what they are doing. I have some small acquaintance with Local Self-Government in other parts of the world, and I know of the importance of such matters as water-supply and drainage which you refer to. I know the difficulties which often seem almost a strong necessity of raising large sums in connection with these matters. I can certainly promise you that if my sympathy or in any other way I can give, as you put it, I think, a stimulus to the cause of Local Self-Government in this Presidency, I shall be very glad to do what I can. A definite question was put to me in the last address that from the landholders of Ganjam as to whether I would assist in recommending the evolution of the village service cesses. With regard to the point I am bound to say that I do not know enough about it to express any definite opinon, but I am, I admit generally, prepared to sympathise with any one who wishes to scape from a tax which he feels to be heavy on him, but at the same time I know only too well how difficult it is to arrange that without throwing hardship in some other quarter. To them, all I can say is that I shall give my best consideration. The landholders of Madras have is a very kindly manner referred to the fact that I some ways know something of government in other parts of the world, while I know there must be wide differences between the governments in the parts where I am familiar and here there must be wide differences of form, but I trust that the spirit which underlies those forms is the same, and that here, no less than in Great Britain, or in Australia, all those who take part in Government, whether in smaller branches of Government or in more important ones they are all determined to do what they can to secure that there should be even-handed justice between man and man (cheers) and as far as possible that every encouragement should be given to our fellow subjects wherever they are to develop to the full the resources of their own portion of the Empire, to make up the fullest use of their abilities and talents in the development of that part. It appears to me that it is only in this way that we can really make for the fullest development of the whole and do honour to our King-Emperor, loyalty to whom you have all assured me, you so genuinely possess."

MADRAS, Nov. 4.

This morning the 2nd Leicester Regiment paraded at Fort St. George and fired three volleys, when the proclamation and warrant of the appointment of H. E. the Governor of Madras was read. A salute was also fired.

At noon, to-day, H. E. the Governor received at Government House addresses of welcome from the Madras Corporation, the Madras Landholders Association, the Ganjam Landholders Association, and the Anglo-Indian Association. His Excellency made a joint reply to all.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN UNITED PROVINCES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 5.

The annual report on the working of the Co-operative Credit Societies in the United Provinces for the year 1910-11 shows a satisfactory record of steady progress. The Central Societies have increased from 3 to 12 in number, while their working capital of three lakhs was doubled. During the year Urban Societies have increased from 95 to 138 in number, and their capital from Rs. 24 lakhs to Rs. 25 lakhs. The number of Rural Societies has grown from 691 to 1,108, and their capital from Rs. 13 1-2 lakhs to 19 1-2 lakhs.

A commencement has been made with the class for instruction of suitable persons in co-operative principles and methods. At Benares a co-operative dairy has been started for the supply of fresh milk to the city. The shareholders who are paid at the rate of ten seers per rupee, the milk being retailed at the Society's shop at eight seers per rupee. The scheme has proved a great success and ought to be a matter of interest to all the Municipalities.

MURDER AND ROBBERY IN MYSORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Nov. 4.

A correspondent reports from Yedatore in the Mysore district, that on the October 23, the house of Mulhari Row, a clerk in the Public Works Department, was broken into by some persons still at large, who murdered the man and robbed his wife of the jewels she wore besides carrying off the household property.

THE ROYAL VISIT.

Bombay Programme.

A Press Communique reads:—

VISIT OF THEIR IMPERIAL MAJESTIES THE KING EMPEROR AND QUEEN EMPRESS.

The following is the programme of events as at present arranged from the 2nd to 5th December:—

December 2nd—Morning s. s. "Medina" arrives Bombay.

At 3-5 p. m., His Excellency the Governor-General, accompanied by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, His Majesty's Ships and Vessels, East Indies Station, leaves the Bunder to go on board.

At 3-10 p. m., His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by Lady Clarke, the Chief Justice, the Lord Bishop, the members of Council and the Chief Secretary to Government, leaves the Bunder to go on board.

At 4 p. m., Their Imperial Majesties land at the Apollo Bunder.

Presentation of Municipal address and reply thereto.

Their Imperial Majesties drive through part of Bombay city and return to the Apollo Bunder to re-embark.

December 3rd—Lunch at Government House.

At 5 p. m., Their Imperial Majesties attend Divine Service at the Cathedral.

At 11 p. m., His Excellency the Governor-General departs (departure private).

December 4th—9-30 a. m., Their Imperial Majesties land at the Apollo Bunder to visit the Exhibition and the Children's Fete.

December 5th—Their Imperial Majesties visit the Elephanta Caves (visit private).

At 10-30 p. m. Their Imperial Majesties depart for Delhi (departure private).

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 4.

The following additional instructions have been issued in connection with the dress to be worn at functions at which Their Majesties are present during the forthcoming visit to India. Indian gentlemen who have adopted European dress, and who are not entitled to wear uniform may wear a pugri or fez with morning or evening dress as the case may be, except at the Investiture at Delhi and at the Court at Calcutta, at which either Court dress or Indian dress is obligatory.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 4.

A controversy is at the present moment going on in Eastern Bengal, regarding the form of address to be presented to Their Imperial Majesties. Whether the address should be a joint-address of all the local bodies or a separate address from each local body is the question under discussion. Some important local bodies have already declared themselves in favour of the latter course.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 4.

The Coronation Durbar Post Office is already transacting a large amount of business, about eight thousand letters, etc., being received daily for delivery in the Camp area.

Mr. Pilkington, Assistant Director General, will be posted as Officer on Special Duty with the Royal Party during their Indian tour.

LADIES DRESS AT COURT.

SIMLA, Nov. 5.

The following Press note has been issued by the Military Secretary to the Viceroy's office:—Enquiries having appeared in certain papers asking if black and black and white are forbidden at the Calcutta Court, it is authoritatively stated that ladies are in no way restricted as to the colour of their dresses. This also applies to ladies who have not previously been presented.

PRIMARY TEACHERS' SALARIES

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Nov. 4.

The minimum rate of salary for qualified teachers in primary schools in the Punjab hitherto has been Rs. 12, in the case of Head Teachers and Rs. 10 in the case of assistants. A scheme has now received the approval of the Government by which grants to District Boards from Imperial or Provincial funds for primary education will henceforward be mainly based on salaries paid to teachers and the minimum rate of pay has been raised from Rs. 10 and Rs. 12 to Rs. 12 and Rs. 15. The new rates will come into force from the beginning of the next financial year, but many District Boards are already adopting them.

THE AMIR'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 5.

Reports from Kabul show that winter has set in rather early and hence the Amir's decision to proceed to Jellalabad sooner than usual. He has cancelled his proposed visit to Ghazni and will remain at Kabul until preparations for his journey to Jellalabad have been complete. The road to the east of Gandamaka which has been infested with robbers for several months is now comparatively safe as additional troops have been sent to the various posts and caravans have been furnished with adequate escorts. The Amir will probably travel by a motor-car over that part of the road.

SIR ARTHUR LAWLEY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

OOTACAMUND, Nov. 4.

Arrangements had been made for Sir Arthur Lawley and his brother, the Rev. Mr. Lawley, to spend a few days out fishing in the Bhavani river, and Messrs. Cox and Wilson had made all the necessary arrangements, but owing to heavy rain on the plateau and the Bhavani being in flood the party including Sir Arthur and Lady Lawley, Rev. and Mrs. Lawley, the Misses Lawley and one A.-D.-C. arrived here at 1-30 p. m.

CHOLERA IN BENARES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT,)

BENARES, Nov. 4.

The panic that was caused in the Cantonment by a sudden outbreak of cholera on Saturday last, still continues. 13 deaths have been reported so far, and 21 are lying in hospital. Major Dreadver, Commanding Officer, died yesterday. Some soldiers were also attacked in Chalapur where the troops were removed. In certain quarters of Benares city also cholera is raging furiously and the mortality is increasing. Plague has also made its appearance in the southern part of the town.

CALCUTTA MARKET REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 4.

There was little or nothing doing in the jute market to-day, and in the gunny market things were also quiet, mills being unwilling to reduce prices. The money market was firmer, but was also quiet as was the share market in which a very restricted business was done.

On Wednesday last, a destructive fire broke out at the Dinajpur railway station on the E.B.S. Railway. two thousand bales of jute and several bags of paddy were destroyed. The loss is estimated at Rs. 25,000. The origin of the fire is not known.

EMIGRANTS FROM CHINA.

A Heavy Exodus.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, Nov. 4.

The captain of a steamer which came from China yesterday stated that fully a hundred thousand Celestials left their native country during the months of September and October and, up to the time he sailed from Hong Kong on the 10th of last month, the outward bookings were very heavy, and among the men leaving the Chinese shores are well-to-do merchants, tradesmen, and coolies. One ship leaving Hong Kong for Manila recently had on board 1,200 Chinese, 501 of whom were allowed to land as merchants and tourists, but others were refused admission. The daily exodus covering a period of one month averaged more than ten thousand men, women and children.

The "Catherine Apcar" brought out of Hong Hong on her last voyage 800 Chinese most of whom disembarked at Singapore and Penang. A large portion of these will engage in plantation work while at least 300 are small tradesmen, merchants and members of various professions.

The "Yawata Maru" took out of Shanghai sailing to Yokohama in September last, over 1,500 Chinese most of whom were from Hankow and districts affected by the revolution.

The "Korea" carried from Hong Kong nearly 2,000 Chinese for America, a great majority going to Canada to seek their livelihood in British Columbia and the north-west wheat-belts of the Dominion. It is reported that one Australian liner carried 1,100 Chinese from Shanghai bound for Melbourne. Comparatively few of the above number who left China within the last two months have reached Calcutta, and these have scattered among their kindred to settle themselves as best as they can. The resident Celestials are making most of the new arrivals and giving them a warm reception. It is a noticeable fact that most of the merchant class of the Chinese in Calcutta have clipped their queues, while the labouring classes still retain theirs. It is rumoured, however, that there will be a general cutting of queues among them before long, following up on the action in Hong Kong, Peking and Shanghai where over 40,000 queues were clipped in one month.

Mr. Ling Yung Fu, a silk-dealer of Calcutta, who graduated at a college there and then went to America and attended a standard university, interviewed by a press representative, said, "the Chinese are a very unhappy and oppressed people. We have lost faith in our own Government and when that is gone you can expect little loyalty or sympathy on the part of its subjects. The greatest crime of China to-day is broken promises. The officials of the Manchu Dynasty make all sorts of promises to people and never keep them. Corruption and vice reign without the least interference under a system of unlawful taxation."

INSPECTORS GENERAL IN INDIA

Posts to be Abolished.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov, 4.

A telegraphic despatch has been received from the Secretary of State on the question of the future of the Imperial Inspectors-General, and a detailed communication is now on its way to India. Meanwhile, Lord Crewe's statement in the House of Lords clearly indicates the position of these appointments. It is settled that the posts of Inspector-General Agriculture, the Civil Veterenary Department and the Inspecting Officer of Cantonments will be abolished with effect from the next official year. The first appointment is held by Mr. Mollison, who is now on leave preparatory to retirement, and Mr. Coventry is holding the acting appointment. The second and third posts are held by Col. Pease, C.V.D, and Col. Thornhill, respectively. It appears that the appointment of Director-General of Archæology will be retained for some time to come, but changes are considered possible in the *personnel* of the Central Department. The post of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India will be retained, and his relations with the head of the Indian Medical Service will be strictly defined. It appears that Lord Crewe proposes to conform with the Government of India about the retention, or otherwise, of the posts of Inspectors-General of Excise, and Forests, and, possibly, a definite decision will be reached this cold weather. As regards the reduction of military expenditure the Government of India have had this question before them for sometime, and a small Army budget committee is now sitting under the chairmanship of General Sir Percy Lake, and the recommendations of this committee may make way for an exhaustive enquiry by General Sir William Nicholson who is well-known in Simla as having been Military Secretary to Lord Roberts, and for sometime as Adjutant-General under the late Sir William Lockhart. The *personnel* of the Nicholson committee is yet unsettled, but it is understood that an expert officer in military finance will be associated with him. The future of the Royal Indian Marine is also under consideration.

CALCUTTA-BOMBAY MAIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 4.

In connection with the statement that has appeared in a Calcutta paper to the effect that a shorter cut than via Cheoki Junction is to be made in the East Indian Railway for the Calcutta-Bombay Mail, it is stated that the mail will in a few months be running via Mirzapur where a chord line is to be built. As it is quite possible in future the line may be built from Mirzapur to Rewah, and so on to Sutna on the Jubbulpore Branch of the East Indian main line, but the construction of this chord will be a matter of years and not months. The surveys have not yet been completed in detail.

OPIUM FROM BARODA.

Bombay Duty Changes.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 4.

It is notified that opium imported into the Presidency of Bombay from the territory of His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda for exportation by sea from the port of Bombay during the calendar year 1912 shall be subject in addition to the rate of the pass duty notified under Section 6 of the Opium Act, to a duty at such rate for each chest as may be certified by the Collector of Customs, Bombay, to be the average rate per chest at which bids for the right of export of Malwa opium have been accepted by him at the auction already held during the calendar year in which any opium is imported from Baroda territory into the Bombay Presidency for exportation by sea.

SPORTING NEWS.

THE YACHTING CRISIS.

The reed of uniformity, when ordering a new yacht, has now reached a crisis if a modern standard for yacht racing, in Indian waters, is to be maintained.

The history of Indian yachting is yet to be written it should furnish interesting reading to yachtsmen in particular and to be public in general, starting as it did, in the days of Sir Henry Morland and Hamilton Maxwell with the "Aurora" and "Water Queen" and gradually developing, under a series of Commodores, of whom the late Mr. C. T. R. Scovell was perhaps the most famous, from the latteen rigged yachts to its present mixed handicapped state consisting of Tomtits, Trixie type yachts, and the heterogeneous. A class of 30, 36 footers with one modern yacht in the shape of the 8 metre Mahshuka.

The Tomties are still the largest class, but their era is passing! At the commencement of last decade, i.e. prior to the adoption of the International metre rating, racing in this class was practically all that could be desired, and the answer to the query "why?" was found in the men who composed it, who were veritable tyros of the sailing art; but "other times other customs" and with few exceptions the present day owners are but learners—this fact, however, is the crux of the present position and should prove its solution—as it is the instinct of all yachtsmen to yearn for a larger, faster and modern type of yacht.

The question to be considered by our go-head yachtsmen is which of the three classes to choose, viz., the six, the seven or the eight metre. Many points have to be considered before the die is cast:—the principles of these are: (i) The cost of a yacht landed in Bombay or built locally; (ii) if for cruising as well as racing; (iii) the designer and builder.

The only eight metre British built yacht landed in Bombay, cost Rs. 6,500, but it must be remembered that imported yachts will probably need caulking soon after their arrival, due to drying of the hull, so with this expense and the cost of freight a considerable saving might be made by building locally; again the dimensions of an eight metre are such as to permit of two fairly comfy bunks as well as the necessary ice chest, oil stove and lockers for crockery provisions. The selection of the designer is important, on this subject several features have to be considered viz, whether one will choose a weatherly type of boat or the flyer in a light breeze.

Looking back on last season's racing in Home waters, we find the "six" metres were the most popular in Britain, the "sevens" on the continent and the "eights," though less in number than the sixes, a well supported class by all nations. Taking the average wind and sea in a racing season in Bombay, the feeling is gradually growing in favour of the six metres and from their size, handiness and price are superior to either of the others—Fyfe of Fairlie and Lawes of Burnham-on-Crouch were the most consistently successful designers last season; the many victories of Lawes, "Sioma" on the Clyde, when she won the class prize in the Fortnight and her splendid performances at Cowes and Burnham leads one to advise a Laws design boat Fyfe on the other hand designed and build Ariel who in a breeze of wind was always ahead of Sioma; if the happy medium could be struck between these two yachts, the result would be a "perfect" type of boat for Bombay racing; so when a new boat is contemplated it should be remembered that a Lawe's design, built at Burnham, will cost a little over Rs. 3,000 for a six metre or built in Bombay from a design of Fyfe or Lawes would cost considerably less than the price of two Tomtits at Rs. 1,200 each.

The logical sequence of the formation of a metre class in Bombay would be an increase in the value of prizes at the expense of a deduction in the other classes, as no Yacht Club could refrain from giving every support and encouragement to an up-to-date class consequently the present A, B and C class yachts would have less, to add to the credit side of their monthly EXS; and according to the deed of gift of the club challenge and Curson cups would go to the metre yachts.

Prospective owners should recollect that many of last seasons six metre yachts, can be bought at reasonable prices. Racing was so keen that most owners, of all but the crack yachts, contemplate building with a view to success next season, so Fyfe Milne and Lawes will doubtless have several yachts on their books for sale.

The six metre is a chep boat to run, her maximum racing crew is three, therefore one tindal would be all that would be required and when racing the other hand would be an amateur. Her best sail plan is the "Gunterlug" and gib.

The patent roller reefing gear was much used last season, but, even at the best of times, is not really satisfactory and can well be replaced with the old fashioned reef points and clew lines.

So summing up, and nor putting to fine a point to it—unless yachtsmen scraps their present old bulks and go in for modern boat yachting will be on the decline on Bombay.

RUDDER.

AHMEDNAGAR RACES.

First Day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDNAGAR, Nov. 2.

The first day's racing of the Ahmednagar November Meeting took place on the 4th November. There was a large attendance, many strangers having taken the opportunity of visiting this historic old town. The course, about 11 furlongs round, is very well situated on the high ground east of the cantonments. In spite of the lack of rain the track was in excellent condition and pleasantly free from dust. Tents were pitched around the grand stand, where the officers of the 33rd and 34th Divisional Signalling Companies were 'At Home.' The programme was very well chosen, and the meeting although only a Rs. 49 our attracted some very good class entries. Although there were seven events to be got through the arrangements worked without a hitch. The first race was a backhanda for panters, the untouched Bromine winning in a canter. The Montgomery won two races with Aden, and Suspicion, but the upset of the meeting was the defeat of Matoota by Haymaker and Deputy. "hinnette" (late "Blunkey") easily accounted for the much-fancied Rolling Stone." The local race was won in a canter by "Nautilus ridden by the Hon. Sec.

Results:—

PONY HURDLE RACE.—Distance R. C. over 6 flights.

Captain Thorne's Bromine, 11st. 11lbs......Owner 1
Captain French's Pam, 11st.......Captain Iveripel 2
Major Westmorland's Miss Grizel, 12st.........Mr. Whaley 3

ALSO RAN:—Jawab 11st., and Khalid 11st.

BETTING:—Evens on Miss Grizel, 5 to 2 Pam, 3 to 1 Jawab and 4 to 1 Bromine and Khalid.

THE RACE.—From a good start Bromine led the field to the first hurdle where Miss Grizel ran out. At the second hurdle Jawab refused. After this the race was a procession, though Miss Grizel, gradually made up ground and finished full of running, coming into third place. Won by 8 lengths, 15 between second and third.

OPEN POLO SCURRY.—Distance 2 1-2 furlongs.

Mr. M. O. Raymond's Lady Sentinel 11st. 7lbs. Mr. Montgomery 1
Mr. A. Macmillan's Carmen, 11st. 7lbs....Captain Ineripel 2

BETTING:—3 to 1 on Lady Sentinel 2 to 1 Carmen. Won in a canter by two lengths. Time—34 3-5 seconds.

OPEN ARAB POLO SCURRY.—Distance 2 1-2 furlongs.

Mr. R. Montgomery's Suspicion, 11st. 2lbs. Owner 1
Mr. R. Montgomery's Sunsun 11st. 7lbs ......Mr. Moloney 2
Captain Grimshaw's Kildare, 11st. 2lbs....Owner 3.

ALSO RAN:—Plassey, 11st. 7lbs, Tamer 11st 7lbs, and Hammond 11st 2lbs.

BETTING:—4 to 1 on Suspicion, 3 to 1 Kildare Sunsun and Hammond, longer odds the rest.

THE RACE:—At the start Plassey swerved across the course leaving Suspicion a good lead. Kildare and Sunsun made a good race for second place, the lat er obtaining second money by a short head won by 2 lengths. Time—35 secs.

HORSE RACE.—Distance 1 mile.

Captain Lucas' Haymaker, 10st. 10lbs....Colonel Gough 1
Captain Lucas' Deputy, 10st. 10lbs...Mr. Wilson 2

ALSO RAN.—Mr. G. K.'s Mafoota 11st. 6lbs.

BETTING:—2 to 1 on Mafoota, Evens Haymaker 5 to 2 Deputy. Won easily by 1 1-2 lengths, 3 lengths between second and third.

DALAL PLATE.—Confined to local ponies distance 1 mile.

Captain Donovan's Nautilus 10st. 7lbs....Owner 1
Mr. Carter's Tom Putt 11st. 5lbs. Mr. Montgomerie 2
Mr. Philby's Bay Ronald 9st. 6lbs....Capt. Ogilvy 3

ALSO RAN:—The Bey 12st. 4lbs. Dawn 12st. 4lbs won easily by 3 lengths, same distance between second and third.

THE RACE:—The Bey led from a good start with Nautilus second, from the seventh furlong Bay Ronald made the running from Nautilus, the Bey falling behind. Between the fourth and third furlongs Tom Putt came up after Nautilus who had displaced Bay Ronald. This order was maintained to the finish. Time—2-0 45 secs.

BETTING:—Evens Nautilus 6 to 4 Som Putt, larger odds the rest.

OPEN PONY PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Z of Sevagiri's Ninnette 11st. 6lbs....Mr. Wilson 1
Colonel Rojan Home's Rolling Stone 11st. 6lbs. Mr. Montgomerie 2
Mr. Macmillan's Carmer 11st. 2lbs. Catain Ineripel 3

ALSO RAN:—Fanny 11st. 6lbs. Montalt Lass 9st. 12lbs.

THE RACE:—Ninette led from start to finish winning in a Carter by 2 lengths, 10 lengths between second and third. Time—1-23 mins. 2-5 secs.

BETTING:—Even money Rolling Stone 6 to 4 Ninnette. Longer odds the other.

OPEN ARAB PLATE.—

Mr. R. Montgomerie's Aden 10st. 8lbs....Owner 1
Mr. A. Montgomerie's Sammy 11st. 1lb. Captain Ineripel 2
Mr. R Montgomery's Sunsun 11st. 11lbs. Mr. Moloney 3

ALSO RAN:—Hammond 10st. 9lbs. and Ganymede 10st. 6lbs.

THE RACE:—From a good start where Sammy was slightly left, Aden soon outdistanced his opponents winning easily by 2 lengths. Sammy came with a late run, beating Sunsun for second place by a length. Aden pulled up lame. Time—1-45 2-5 secs.

BETTING:—5 to 2 in Aden, 3 to 1 Sammy and Sunsun longer odds the rest.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL AT HOME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 5.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent wires:—The following are the results of the League football matches played to-day on the grounds of the first mentioned team in each case:—

DIVISION I.

Woolwich Arsenal ...	0	Everton	1
Manchester United ...	1	Tottenham Hanspur...	2
Bolton	3	Sunderland	0
Bradford	4	Westbromwich Albion	1
Liverpool	3	Notts County ...	0
Newcastle United ...	3	Bury	2
Oldham	0	Blackburn	1
Preston	2	Manchester City ...	1
Ashton Villa ...	2	Middlesborough ...	1
Sheffield United ...	1	Sheffield Wednesday	1

DIVISION II.

Chelsea	2	Bristol	2
Burnley	1	Clapham Orient ...	0
Derby	6	Fulham	1
Gainsborough ...	0	Blackpool	0
Grimsby	1	Huddersfield	2
Leicester	1	Glossop	0
Notts Forest	0	Birmingham	1
Wolverhampton Wanderers	8	Hull	0
Leeds	3	Barnsley	2
Stockport	1	Bradford	0

BOXING AND PHYSICAL PAIN.

The Psychology of Pugilism.

In view of the new Home Office order regarding boxing, the following article by a correspondent of the "Times" is exceptionally interesting:—

The annual Navy and Army Boxing Championship Meeting, one of the chief amateur events of the year, began at Portsmouth on Wednesday, and will extend over to-morrow. Folk who have been brought up in the belief that boxing must of necessity be a brutal and brutalizing sport might do worse than pay a visit to the Connaught Drill Hall before the end of the meeting.

The notion, which is by no means confined to anæmic persons or those infected by the "pathetic fallacy" which causes well-meaning people to be sorry for a frog on the score of its living in a cold damp pond, that boxing is an agonizing business originates in the high colured accounts of old fashioned fights with the naked fists. Endurance and the capacity of enduring pain were unquestionably the old fashioned prize-fighter's chief assets. The base knuckles cut and bruised in a way which is quite impossible when the gloves are on. But it is by entering the mind of the boxer in action, by considering the psychology of pugilism, that the common impression of boxing as a prolonged ordeal of nerve-shattering pain, giving rise to a kind of homicidal mania in the breast of either combatant, is most effectively confuted.

The writer, who has enjoyed many a strenuous bout with the gloves and, in a remote and adventurous youth, even took part in two glove fights in Western America (being knocked out in the first and winning the second on points), speaks from much-cherished personal experience when he says there is absolutely no truth in the impression. In the first place, even the pain of a very severe blow (provided it does not disturb the solar plexus—in which case the shock, though it soon passes off, may mean taking the count) passes unnoticed in the exhilaration of the game. It is not the other fellow's hitting, but one's own and the perpetual motion which is the exhausting factor in the sport; there are times at the end of a particularly strenuous round when one has the feeling that the sprinter has in the last few yards of a sternly contested quartermile.

The writer will never forget the penultimate round in the ten-round affair which he lost on the other side of the Atlantic through ducking carelessly into an upper-cut. It was a species of dream; everything in and about the ring seemed phantasmal and shadowy; the cries of the spectators, rejoicing in a sequence of swift exchanges, seemed to come from very far away—a weird, other-worldly ululation that really did not matter at all. The call of time was a joy in itself; to sit on a chair and be sponged and fanned was the sum of all possible and impossible luxuries. And the luxury of a minute's rest was emphasized by the remark of one of the seconds, a grim old fighter who gave on good advice in the intervals—"Say, you kept that English left going in good shape; you nearly had him twice, but he's surely tough!"

The way-out was opened silently, invisibly in the next bout; after the knock-out it was an awakening in a land of peace and pleasant fatigue. The winner came over and shook hands affectionately; the loser felt that he had never known a man so well in his life, had never liked a man so much. As for two or three bruises and a cut lip—what did they matter? But they mattered a good deal; they were honourable marks, mementoes of an occasion when one had proved that a good physique is worth working for, that there is a moral factor in physical courage, that there is no such thing as a "miserable body" unless one misuses it.

Personal animosity simply does not exist in a contest between two boxers who have acquired the basis of their art—the ability to keep their temper unruffled in adversity. Their feelings are impersonal as those of two chess players; it is the situation, not the adversary, which is the real abjective of attack. Indeed, boxing is the chess of athletics; like that "gymnasium of the mind" which is the finest of sedentary games, it matches what a man is against what he is not, as well as providing a drastic comparison of the physical, mental, and moral qualities of two individuals. To get in a good hit is, of course, a joyous bit of good fortune; not because it shakes the other man so much as because it is an artistic achievement. A good late cut or off-drive or a fine approach to a well-guarded hole gives one precisely the same thrill of pleasure. Really to hurt his antagonist is never the intention of a boxer in the English style.

In a word, there is no more agony in a boxing bout than in a well-contested sprint or a wing three-quarter's run down the touch-line—not a particle more. Many famous boxers, of whom the writer has inquired, have ratified his impressions of the boxer in action. The difficulty in persuading the non experienced of the truth thereof consists in the fact that they have not been through the mill. If they see a bout, they measure the effects of blows exchanged by thinking how they would feel if compelled to receive them. But, untrained as they so often are, and without a suitable physique for the game, they necessarily exaggerate the painfulness of it all. The physical pains of boxing—let an eleventh-hour convert to another personal pastime confess—are as nothing in comparison with the mental anguish and reiterated irritations of the beginner at golf. Yet who calls golf brutal and demoralizing?

MOSLEMS ON THE WAR.

The "Indian Daily News" writes:—Mr. Ameer Ali is a Member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council and is therefore a judge. It seems therefore undesirable that he should draw his salary to talk politics as he is in the habit of doing. Especially when his idea of politics is to stir up Moslem feeling and then to threaten the Government of Great Britain with the dreadful consequences of ignoring it. It is absurd in these days to suppose that any one wants a religious war or is likely to go to war about any creed and the displeasure of the Moslem subjects of the Empire unless absurd steps are taken to pacify them is fatuous and ridiculous. Yet it is always being announced to us on every occasion nowadays. We see that other and more influential Mahomedan advisers in India are taking Sir Syed Ahmed's view that this sort of thing is "nonsense" and beyond sympathising with their co-religionists Mahomedans should do nothing and trust to the Government. The Italians are a friendly nation and to have a number of one's subjects screaming about interference with a friendly nation is undesirable. It is the sort of thing one regrets indeed to say that some irresponsible Christians have been in the habit of doing to the Turks when "someone had massacred" and perhaps it is a good thing for those who still believe that Government is a church matter to see how all these creeds come back to roost. Governments however daily are getting more and more business concerns and therefore appeals to religious fanaticism are in most countries quite inefficacious and ineffectual. Mr. Ameer Ali, we see has by way of making the Tripoli question a question of creeds now taken to abusing the Pope like an Irish Orangeman and though the Tory party have elected to become the Mahomedan party in English politics, we fancy Mr. Balfour will not thank him for his crusade. Of course Mr. Ameer Ali is welcome to his views about the Pope or about any one else, but it seems hardly right to pay him a judicial salary to create trouble. If he wants to be a pillar of State, he must cease to be a Mahomedan fire brand. We are glad to see, as we say, that more sober Mahomedans take this view and confine themselves to common sense and to explaining that modern States are institutions which contain people of various creeds and are concerned mainly with doing the best for the material welfare of those people and are not institutions for the propagation of one creed rather than another. The crusades are over as far as Europe is concerned. If they are not over as far as Mahomedanism is concerned as Mr. Ameer Ali seems to think, then the Government will have to consider its policy towards Mahomedanism and it may end by repudiating the favourite wife and cutting the rewards of the favourite children. That would be a very sad ending for the pushful advocate of the Moslems to have brought about by too much zeal and too much protest. Sir Syed Ahmed was the better horse as far as Islam is concerned.

THE FOLLIES.

A large and enthusiastic house at the Empire Theatre last night welcomed the return to Bombay of the Follies, the clever little company, which has reproduced the inimitable programmes of Mr. Pelessier with so much success all over the East. The company is exactly the same as that which appeared in Bombay in the monsoon with the exception of Mr. Harry Dallas, who has gone Home and whose place is filled by Mr. Phil Carlton. As far as one could judge from the small opportunities the opening programme gave him, the company has lost little.

The first part of the programme, consisted of the usual "melange," and was composed entirely of items, which the Bombay public made favourites on the first visit. Mr. Jean Desormes was enthusiastically recalled after singing "an Egyptian Love Romance," and gave "I send the red, red roses:" Miss Elsie Redfern was in splendid voice and was probably the favourite of the company. She gave an attractive rendering of "Echoes" and later sang "Softly whispers the wind," while Mr. Clifton Yates, whose fine voice has lost none of its power or tone, sang the "Trumpeter." This half of the programme concluded with the picturesque Nicotine quartettes, which were well rendered by the Company, but in which unfortunately the lighting effects were not very happy, a little matter which, no doubt, will be rectified later. The second half of the programme consisted of the amusing burlesque on a pantomime.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 6th November.

976. Detail of Parades:—

To-day Monday the 6th instant "G" Coy Parade at the Bombay Gymkhana at 7-30 a.m. All Recruits of the current season should endeavour to attend.

Dress—Uniform.

II.—"E" Coy Parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 9 15 p.m.

Dress—Drill Order, Mufti.

Tuesday the 7th inst—Lecture for all N C Officers at Head-Quarters, Council Road, at 6-30 p.m. All Officers are invited to attend.

II.—Bugle Practice at the Bo Ed Society's School, Byculla at 6 p.m.

Wednesday the 8th Inst—Commanding Officer's Parade. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p.m.

Dress—Drill Order, Uniform with caps.

Subject—1 Battalion Drill.

2. Field Service Regulations, Part I, Outposts Sections 75 to 89.

Friday, the 10th inst.—All Recruits of the current season to parade at Headquarters at 6-30 p.m.

977. Signallers—The Signallers of "E" Coy will parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 7 a.m., on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, until further orders.

978. Maxim Gun—Instructional Class will be held at Head-Quarters, Council Road on Wednesday at 7-30 a.m. until further orders.

979. Musketry—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class Firings as follows:—(for all classfiring members will take their Sidearms to the Range).

Tuesday the 7th inst "D" Coy.
Tuesday, the 14th inst "D" Coy.
Thursday, the 9th inst "F" Coy.
Saturday, the 11th inst "C" Coy.
Sunday, the 12th inst "G" Coy.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-10 a.m.

980. The Indo-Transvaal Competition will be fired for by this Corps at Ghat Kopar Range on Sunday 19th inst, the Range has been allotted for practice on Wednesday 8th and 15th inst., by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6-10 a. m. All members wishing to compete should attend for practice on these days,

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt. B. V. R.

THE section of the Italian Socialists, which favours the war has replied to the German Socialist Herr Kautsky, who wrote that the occupation of Tripoli by Italy was "a bandit policy." The Italian Socialists declare that the Germans as a whole are against Italy because she has defeated the plan of the Berlin Government to obtain Tobruk from Turkey, "a coaling station destined to transform Germany into a Mediterranean Power."

WE regret to record the death, on the 22nd October, of the young aviator, M. Jules Tyck at Schneverdingen, in Hanover, while aeroplaning. This death brings the total deaths among the aviators since 1908 up to 1,000. Only a few months ago M. Tyck gave some fine aerial flights in Madras, and elsewhere in India although he did not fly when he came to Bombay. "He was a charming man," says a writer in *Commerce*, "with the devotion to a hazardous calling that denotes the true enthusiast and sportsman. Only a few weeks ago we heard of his success in connection with the 'Belgian Circuit,' when he was one of the few to Complete it. The news of his death marks yet another of the sacrifices man is making to bring a new element under his will, and which has in M. Tyck claimed one of its most valiant and brilliant victors as its victim."

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic earnings for week ending 21st October.

	Miles Open.	Total for the period	Earnings for previous week	Total to date.
Approximate eargs. for week ending 21st Oct. 1911				
G.I.P. Ry. Including I.M. Ry. System...	2791·34	1162700	15889648	17002348
A.-D.-C. Ry.....	125·66	40900	551267	592167
Baran Kotah Ry.	40·29	5000	51844	56844
Total...	2957·29	1208600	16442759	17651359
Earnings for correspg. 7 days ending 21st Oct. 1910				
G.I.P. Ry. Including I. M. R. System ...	2783·93	1106117	14397368	15503485
A.-D.-C. Ry. ...	125·66	34542	450716	485258
B.-K. Ry........	40·29	2251	34221	36472
Total	2949·88	1142910	14882305	16025215
Inc. or Dec. G.I.P.R. Incg. I.M. R. System	+ 7·41	+ 56583	+ 1442280	+ 1498863
Inc. or Dec. A.D.C.R.	......	+ 6358	+ 100551	+ 106909
Inc. or Dec. Baran-Kotah R.	......	+ 2749	+ 17623	+ 20372

NOTE.—Corrected with Audited figures upto 31st Aug.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 21st October on 504·35 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.........	Rs. 1,70,000	Rs. 2,40,000	Rs. 4,000	Rs. 4,14,000
Or per mile of Railway.........	337	476	8	821
For previous 15 weeks of half year	23,48,367	32,93,857	58,566	57,00,790
Total for 16 weeks	25,18,367	35,33,857	62,566	61,14,790
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,56,100	2,09,314	2,680	3,68,094
Per mile of Ry..	310	415	5	730
Total to corresponding date..	23,78,563	32,40,890	60,432	56,79,885

Increase for the week.........Rs. 45,906
Do. to date ....Rs. 4,34,905

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 21st October on 1,771·33 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.........	Rs. 1,85,000	Rs. 2,30,000	Rs. 7,000	Rs. 4,22,000
Or per mile of Railway.........	104	130	4	238
For previous 15 weeks of half year	30,75,805	36,36,516	1,00,425	68,12,746
Total for 16 week	32,60,805	38,66,516	1,07,425	72,34,746
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week for previous year	1,75,464	2,16,300	1,750	3,93,514
Per mile of Ry..	99	122	1	222
Total to corresponding date...	34,64,049	33,55,279	1,01,883	69,21,211

Increase for the week ....Rs. 28,486
Do. to date ....Rs. 3,13,535

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 21st October on 141·14 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week......	Rs. 8,000	Rs. 23,000	Rs.	Rs. 31,000
Or per mile of Railway	57	163	......	220
For previous 15 weeks of half year	1,16,404	4,33,401	388	5,50,193
Total for 16 weeks	1,24,404	4,56,401	388	5,81,193
COMPARISON.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	7,602	33,076	......	40,678
Per mile of Ry..	54	234	......	288
Total to corresponding date.	1,19,367	3,56,416	2,176	4,77,959

Decrease for the week ....Rs. 9,678
Increase to date ....Rs. 1,03,234

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 21st October on 17·28 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.......	Rs. 400	Rs. 200	Rs.	Rs. 600
Or per mile of Railway.........	23	12	......	35
For previous 15 weeks of half-year	7,411	3,634	10	11,055
Total for 16 weeks	7,811	3,834	10	11,655
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	553	511	......	1,064
Per mile of Ry..	32	30	......	62
Total to corresponding date..	8,622	7,121	78	15,821

Decrease for the week ....Rs. 464
Do. to date ....Rs. 4,166

NAGDA-MUTTRA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 21st Oct. on 339·35 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.......	Rs. 13,000	Rs. 29,000	Rs.	Rs. 42,000
Or per mile of Railway........	39	85	......	12
For previous 15 weeks of half year	2,10,885	3,82,161	499	5,93,545
Total for 16 weeks	2,23,885	4,11,161	499	6,35,545
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	18,515	11,400	......	29,915
Per mile of Ry..	54	34	......	88
Total to corresponding date...	2,92,065	1,72,500	3,352	4,67,917

Decrease for the week ....Rs. 13,085
Increase to date ....Rs. 1,67,628

A Clergyman

Nervous Collapse, Brain Fag, Neuralgia—

For *getting things done*, making things *go*, the invigorating stimulus of Phosferine cannot be equalled, says the Rev. A. H. Field. Fully aware that as a clergyman he is *bound* to make *sure* of the accuracy of his estimation of Phosferine, this gentleman states that, distinct from other cases, he has *verified* and *tested* the efficacy of the tonic *himself*. It was Phosferine, and Phosferine alone, he says, which raised him from the nervous collapse, remedied the brain-fag and neuralgia which held down his efforts and arrested his plans over a lengthy period. Since taking Phosferine he is entirely free from nervous distresses, and can put his whole heart and energies into his work, and indeed, such is his activity that he has roused many helpers to his cause. Experience has taught the Rev. A. H. Field that numbers of people do not realise their languor and half-hearted efforts are due to *lack of nerve force*, and he believes they will quicker appreciate the efficacy of Phosferine by learning of his own recovery.

Have No Existence Now.

Rev. A. H. Field, 336, Brettenham Road, Walthamstow, writes: "It gives me much pleasure to testify to the beneficial effects of Phosferine in many cases of nervous disorder, where I have advised the use of your tonic. Some four years ago I myself had a nervous breakdown, and a friend advised Phosferine. I took his advice, and I speedily found that I had acted wisely, for the neuralgic pains and the mental weariness soon took flight, and I was thoroughly braced up. Recently some members of my church, at my suggestion, tried the remedy, and were quite satisfied with the beneficial results. I have advised its use now for nearly four years, and in no case has it yet proved a failure. When one thinks of the great number of so-called nerve remedies, it is satisfactory to find at least *one* upon which reliance can be placed. I wish your Phosferine every success. When preaching away, I have noticed Phosferine finds a place in the village homes."

PHOSFERINE
THE GREATEST OF ALL TONICS
A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility, Influenza, Indigestion, Sleeplessness, Neuralgia, Maternity Weakness, Premature Decay, Mental Exhaustion, Lassitude, Neuritis, Faintness, Brain-Fag, Backache, Rheumatism, Headache, Hysteria
and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Royal Tonic
Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands
To the British Royal Family
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Spain
H.M. the King of Greece
H.M. the Queen of Roumania
H.M. the Queen of Spain
H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.I.H. the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia
H.R.H. the Grand Duchess of Hesse
The Imperial Family of China
And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.
Price in Great Britain: Bottles, 2/9 & 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.
The 2/9 Size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.
PROPRIETORS—ASHTON & PARSONS, LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND.
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NEW PATTERN NICKEL LEVER WATCH.
The Sandow Lever
BEST VALUE IN INDIA.
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This Watch has been specially designed for rough wear. It keeps good time, and will run on well for years.
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Rs. 10.
Illustrations of dial and movement are shewn exact size. Supplied in Box with spare glass and spring and guaranteed for 12 Months.

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WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ
Or, LIFE DROPS.
The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

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Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; [illegible]

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; [illegible]

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments [illegible]

[illegible]

THE WEEK'S RAINFALL.

Standing Crops Suffer.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 4.

The rainfall during the week was above normal in the United Provinces, west and Central India, but was below the normal in Burma, North-East India, Gujarat, Berar, the Central Provinces and the whole of the Peninsula. The Punjab, Kashmir, the North-West Frontier Province and Rajputana areas where normally no rain was received, are reported to have received a well distributed, but light rainfall. During the period April 28 to November 2, rainfall was in slight excess in Eastern Bengal and Assam, Chota-Nagpur and Behar; normal or about normal in Burma, the United Provinces east, Baluchistan, Central India east, the Central Provinces east and Mysore, in large defect in the North-west Frontier Province, Sind, Rajputana west and Gujarat; and in slight to moderate defect elsewhere.

Reports from one of the affected areas in the Bombay Presidency show that the rain during the week was moderate in parts of Ratnagiri and Kolhapur; slight in Karachi, Larkana, the Upper Sind Frontier, Cutch and Savantvadi; and nil elsewhere. The standing crops are suffering for want of rain in parts of Broach, Surat, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Bijapur and Rewa Kantha, and have failed in parts of Ahmedabad, Kaira, the Panch Mahals, Baroda and Kolhapur, and are fair elsewhere. Harvesting is generally in progress. Lands are being prepared for spring cultivation in parts of Sind and Poona. The sowing of spring crops is in progress in parts of Karachi, the Upper Sind Frontier, Ahmedabad, Surat, East Khandesh, Nasik, Satara, Kathiawar, Cutch and Kolhapur, but has been retarded in parts of Poona, Belgaum and Dharwar. Cotton is withering in Ahmedabad and Broach. Cotton picking continues in Thar and Parkar, Khandesh, Nasik and Ahmedabad. The fodder supply is inadequate in the parts of Sind, Ahmedabad, the Deccan, Belgaum, and the Gujarat Native States. Agricultural stock is generally in good condition, but is deficient in parts of Ahmedabad, Sholapur and Satara. The drinking water supply is inadequate in parts of Larkana, Ahmedabad, and Kathiawar. Irrigation water is deficient in parts of Ahmedabad, Broach, Surat, West Khandesh, Poona, Belgaum, Dharwar and Kathiawar. Prices have risen in parts of Sukkur, Colaba, Poona, Sholapur, Satara and Belgaum, and have fallen in Karachi, Ratnagiri and East Khandesh. Prices are stationary elsewhere.

SIMLA, Nov. 4.

The weather is unsettled in North-west India and central Burma, but no rainfall has yet occurred. Wet weather continues in the extreme south of the Peninsula and a few falls are reported from the Assam Valley. The principal amounts are:—Sibsagar and Pamban, one and a half inches; Negapatam, one; Cuddalore, two; and Madras, half an inch. The forecast shows some light rain in northern Burma, and a continuance of the rainfall in the extreme south of the Peninsula. A few light thunderstorms may occur on the hills and submontane parts in the North-west.

RAINFALL ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY LINE.

The following is the list of total rainfall reports on the G. I. P. Railway up to week ending Friday, 20th Oct., 1911:—

	In.	Cts.		In.	Cts.
Jubbulpore	33	75	Khervadi	8	83
Raver	11	19	Nasik	11	12
Nimbhora	11	52	Devlali	12	74
Bodwad	13	95	Ghoti	71	21
Varangaon	11	69	Hotgi	10	47
Bhadli	16	10	Mohol	15	80
Jalgaon	14	85	Madha	15	30
Shirsoli	18	33	Barsi Junction	9	59
Mhasawad	14	61	Ken	11	23
Maheji	14	34	Jeur	16	5
Pachora	18	70	Pomalvadi	10	60
Kajgaon	19	37	Diksal	11	78
Rajmane	21	72	Dhond	9	44
Chalisgaon	18	34	Talegaon	25	62
Naydongri	9	60	Lonavla	120	24
Nandgaon	18	75	Neral	99	26
Manmad	12	56	Kasara	78	26
Lasalgaon	9	1			

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 4TH NOVEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 4th November, 1911, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is below the average at Multan and Sirsa; the minimum is in excess at Lahore and Sirsa.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is normal except for a defect in the minimum at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in Rajputana and clear in Sind. The air is damper in lower Sind, while it contains the average amount of moisture over the rest of the division. Temperature during day is generally below the average; night temperature is in excess at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The air is considerably drier than usual. Day temperature is above the average at most places; night temperature is also in excess at Rajkot.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are almost clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is equal to the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature both maximum and minimum is generally in excess.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general and rather heavy on the south Coromandel Coast and also in Ceylon. Negapatam has had 1·24" and Colombo 1·01". Light showers have been received in the extreme south of the Peninsula and on the Malabar Coast. Moderate cloud has spread over the greater portion of the Punjab, and the adjacent parts of Rajputana and the United Provinces, where conditions are slightly favourable for a few thunderstorms. Moderate showers are reported from Bushire.

Nearly general rain is likely in the south-east of the Peninsula and local rain in Malabar. A few thundershowers may occur in the south-east Punjab, north Rajputana and the west United Provinces.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) 4th November, was 30·013 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 13 feet at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80deg. F. will be ·14in. and this will be higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

The Corporation of Calcutta have purchased 380 tons of liquid fuel for oiling Municipal roads this cold weather. This is in addition to the liquid fuel which will be put down by the Public Works Department who are continuing their last year's operations around the Calcutta Maidan.

BY THE WAY.

MAN'S UNTIDINESS.

Have you noticed the manner in which a man after reading a newspaper, leaves portions of it open to their fullest width on chairs and tables all over the room? asks "Madge" in the "Gentlewoman." One copy of the "Daily Telegraph" suffices, in the hands of a man, to make a wilderness of one's prettiest room. Even tidy men have a way with them, with regard to newspapers and magazines, that frets a woman's very soul. As to the innumerable places in which they deposit their cigarette ash and the inhuman manner in which they rob the whole household of matches, who could do justice in mere words to these traits? I wish we had some way of tethering the match boxes to the right-hand corner of each chimney-piece. Is there anything more disagreeable in a small way than coming into a room in the dark, groping for the match-box in its appointed domicile, and finding it absent without leave.

A COINCIDENCE.

A curious find has been made by one of the sailors engaged in searching the wreckage of the Liberte in Toulon Harbour. Underneath a heap of twisted iron he found an open book, entitled "Navies of Other days," and it was open at a page giving a picture of the explosion on board the British frigate "Quebec" off Ushant in 1799, when she was in her death-grapple with the French frigate "Surveillance."

WINDOW-BOXES.

The most suitable soil for window-boxes is that which has been used for a few months only in pots for various kinds of greenhouse plants, of turfy loam cut and stacked for about five months. With the loam mix a small quantity of rotted manure and some sweet leaf-soil for all kinds of plants except bulbous ones. For the latter place, the manure portion of the compost in the bottom of the box, so that the roots of the growing bulbs will come into contact with it in due course. Bulbs may be grown in boxes with myosotis, aubrietias, silene compacta and other dwarf-growing plants; but wallflowers look best and do best in a box by themselves. Tulips and double or single flowered arabis look charming; also snowdrops, crocuses and scillas sibirica. The largest bulbs, such as hyacinths and narcissi the "Garden" adds, must be put in the deepest, and the small ones, such as those of snowdrops and scillas, with not more than one inch of soil on them.

WORKING 150 DAYS WITHOUT A STOP.

Not so long ago, in a gas factory at Ivry, near Paris, a Laval turbine, driven by jets of steam, was set to work, and once fairly under way was driven for 3,600 hours, or 150 days, without stopping for an instant. An automatic oiler kept it lubricated, and a workman visited it once in 12 hours to replenish the oil reservoir. The speed of the circumference of the rotating disc being about six miles per minute, a point on that circumference must have travelled in the course of the 150 days almost five and one-half times the distance from the earth to the moon.

AGE FOR MARRIAGE.

A number of well-known men and women contribute their opinions on what is the "right age for marriage" to the current issue of "Everybody's Weekly." Lady Warwick leads off with "Marry at any age so long as there is any real love." Mdme. Sarah Grand says "that the time to marry must vary according to temperament." "All should marry in their own class of life, their own professions," declares Mrs. Kendall. Miss Fanny Brough thinks the best time is twenty-one. Mdme. Bernhardt would say to the man: "Look for a wife who will be your companion." To a woman: "Seek a man whom you can trust to be a sympathetic protector." Mr. Plowden is of opinion that "marriage is an experiment. The most that can be said is, that when it turns out happily, the age was not badly chosen; but even so, it might well have been earlier."

NATIONALITY AND CRIME.

It is well known that individual criminals frequently steal one kind of article, bibles, boots, &c., but according to a Paris contemporary, each country produces its own peculiar class of delinquent according to statistics obtained from the various Consular offices. For instance, the Spaniard figures largely in cases of swindling, and in this he is emulated by the Russian. The Italian may be termed an expert with the knife and revolver. Hungarians are mostly prosecuted for mendicity. The German's offences may be described as trade trickery, while the Englishman and American are ordinarily pursued in the French Courts for pocket picking.

CHINESE BELLS.

The Chinese use large bells of their own make in many of their temples and monasteries. All through Japan and China, the tone of these bells is very soft and smooth, due to the superior quality of the material used and the absence of iron clappers. The bells are never swung, but are always suspended in a fixed frame, and are sounded by striking them on the outer edge with a wooden mallet. The result is a marvellous softness and mellowness of tone.

FIRST ENGLISH AVIATOR.

One of the most interesting features of Malmesbury Abbey is the ruined west front, which was, no doubt, originally a magnificent piece of architecture. Its general design is thought to have been similar to that of Salisbury Cathedral, with the exception that it was surmounted by a tower at this end, in addition to the tower and spire at the centre of the church. This great western tower, which was erected in the 15th century fell down about 150 years later, soon after the Dissolution, and, in falling, wrecked a considerable portion of the nave. In the days of Edward the Confessor, a monk named Oliver or Elmer, who was a famous mathematician, made the first flying machine, with which he flew from one of the earlier turrets on this spot. Unhappily, however, says the "Motor," he fell, breaking both his legs, after going for about a furlong.

A REAL FAMILY TREE.

San Francisco has a complete genealogy of the Haida tribe of Indians of the Charlotte Island, off the coast of British Columbia, as carved on a huge totem pole by the Indians themselves. This totem pole, a gift to the University of California by Mrs. Phebe Apperson Hearst, has been placed in position in front of the affiliated colleges overlooking Golden Gate Park. The Haida totem pole is 40 feet high, and 3 1-2 feet through at the base. It is believed (says the "San Francisco Call") that the pole will last for ages. Many who were present at the ceremony admired the wood-carver's art as shown on the totem pole.

THE LADY JOURNALIST.

"An Old Hand," who, as already stated, is contributing some very interesting Press "Memories of Fleet-street" to the "Glasgow Herald," makes reference in his latest instalment to Lady Journalists. The introduction of the lady journalist into Fleet-street he tells us took place, much earlier than is generally supposed. There was a female sub-editor there in 1873 who proved herself a capable worker. But at the beginning of the innovation a troop of lady journalists appeared, many of whom had not for a moment considered the difficulties involved. "Not a few retired early from the field quite disheartened, and thought they would secure a speedier recognition and better financial results by turning to the writing of novels. So for a time there was a reaction. But the women were never wholly out of the field, and before long they had returned with increasing strength and with different methods." They used to be seen often in Fleet-street rushing about with cabs.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

MINIATURE PAINTING FOR WOMEN.

The miniature, says a lady correspondent in mail week, is in vogue again. Not only are old miniatures collected assiduously, but it is now the fashion to be painted "in little," and many well-known people have led the way. Necessarily such a mode is not likely to become general, because a portrait painted in miniature by a reputable artist will cost anything from £10. Pepys, it is recorded in his diary, paid £14 for having his portrait painted "in little." He, however, was not let off so lightly in the case of the miniature of his wife, by Samuel Cooper, a painter spoken of by Evelyn as "ye rare limner." There, in the famous diary is the entry: "He (Cooper) hath £30 for the work and the crystal and gold case comes to £8 3s. 4d., which I sent him this night, that I might be out of debt."

ECLIPSED BY PHOTOGRAPHY.

The art of miniature painting suffered an eclipse with the advent of photography, which produced a portrait very quickly and inexpensively, and so obtained a great hold on the public. The portrait-photograph of to-day is quite an artistic production, but it lacks the delicacy and colour of a miniature. Colouring plays such an important part in the beauty of an Englishwoman that it is a marvel, the miniature was ever allowed to go out of fashion. The beautiful art of illumination was the parent of the miniature, which was, in early times, a picture of small dimensions used to ornament manuscripts. The earliest illuminated book, an exquisite work of art, and a priceless treasure, is now in the Vatican. And in the British Museum there is among other treasures, an interesting specimen of the work of the Flemish school of painters in the "Chronicles of England," executed by command of Edward IV. The British also did excellently well in this branch of art. And this is food for thought for those who gibe at us as an inartistic nation.

EARLY MINIATURES ON IVORY.

It was not until the reign of Queen Elizabeth that miniatures were painted on ivory. Then there were several skilful limners who executed portraits in this manner. Among them was the Queen's jewellers and goldsmith, Nicholas Hilliard, who has been described by an eminent authority as a miniature painter of "rare perfection," who painted many portraits of Elizabeth on ivory. He also limned Shakspeare and other notable people of his time. Some good examples of Hilliard's work are preserved at Windsor. In this country there are some magnificent collections of miniatures, and they are truly a most fascinating study. One looks eagerly at the limning of those who have made history, and endeavours to read from the painted feature what manner of man or woman they were, and the meaning of their lives. There is, indeed, room for reflection and conjecture when one realises the truth contained in Mark Twain's remark that: "The very ink with which all history is written is merely fluid prejudice." During the period when the miniature painted on ivory flourished, judging from the records preserved to us, all women were fair and all men gallant, and it was the fashion—a vastly-pleasing one, too—for lover to have their portraits painted "in little" to exchange as love tokens. Not only did this obtain in England, but we are told that the famous lover Petrarch commissioned Simone Memmi to paint Laura. Children, too, then and since, have been a favourite subject for the miniature painter, and artists have given us of their best in painting the children they loved, recording faithfully the exquisitely modelled small heads and the delicate colouring one only finds in little ones.

ROYAL COMMISSIONS.

For those who wish to adopt miniature painting as a profession to supplement the usual training for an artist, there is nothing more beneficial than to study the work of the great masters. Broadly speaking, there are two recognised methods of painting miniatures—stipple and wash; the stippling, however is held by many authorities to be the best Queen Mary, as is well known, is herself a clever artist, and has helped many young, struggling painters. As a result of her Majesty's interest in this branch of art, a miniature was executed of the King and Queen together on the occasion of their marriage, and the Royal children have all been painted "in little." A miniature of the late Duke of Teck was also painted by Miss Vere Temple, a member of the Society of Miniature Painters, the hon. president of which is the distinguished painter, Sir James D. Linton. There is a goodly number of miniature painters, and they are well represented each season at the Royal Academy, where the number of these charming little "exhibits" grows season after season. Painting in miniature makes a special appeal to women because of its exquisite fineness and beauty, and the earnest student will find encouragement in the study of the miniatures executed by women of the eighteenth century whose work the great men of their time praised in generous terms.

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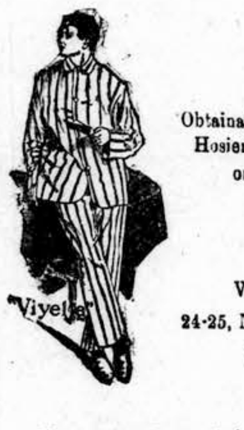

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BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 6th November.

1. Orderly N. C. Officer for the week commencing from to-day Monday the 6th instant, Sergeant R. A. Spence.

2. Riding School will be held daily for all members and particularly those members in possession of Remounts.

3. Commanding Officer's Parade on Tuesday next the 7th instant Rendezvous Church Gate Station 7-30 a. m. Dress, Drill Order, Khaki, Carbines and Swords.

4. It is notified for information that the Standing Camp opens on the morning of Saturday the 11th instant. Members wishing to reside there or spend week-ends are requested to notify the Sergt-Major Head-Quarters, Council Road.

D. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
Actg.-Adjt., B. L. H.

When hundreds of towns and villages in the States of Wisconsin, Colorado, and Pennsylvania were emptied recently by the floods, due to the phenomenal rainfall in the Middle West, greater fatalities were averted by the coolness of the telephone girls, who sat at their switchboards warning people in the valley until the telephone buildings were surrounded by water. The girls were carried to the neighbouring hills just before the main flood reached the town.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

MIMICRY AMONG BUTTERFLIES.

In a letter to "Nature," Mr. R. I. Pocock, of the Zoological Gardens, gives the result of his experiments in offering a "mimicked" butterfly to various species of birds. The theory of mimicry requires that such a species should be distasteful to insect-eating animals, and therefore avoided by them. The mimicking species reaps the advantage of this by its outward resemblance to the distasteful species. It is mistaken, in fact, by insect eaters for the other, which they know by experience to be nauseous. Many experiments have been tried in the way of offering such butterflies to insect-eating animals. On the whole, although the evidence is claimed by many as being entirely favourable to the theory, it cannot be said to be altogether convincing.

SOME INTERESTING EXPERIMENTS.

Further experiments like those of Mr. Pocock are therefore much to be desired. A mimicked American species (Anosia plexhiphus) was offered in succession to ten different species of birds, and refused by all except the last, a rufous tinamou, which ate the mangled remains "with much hesitation." From the behaviour of the birds, Mr. Pocock concludes that they tasted the butterfly, and, finding it not to their liking, refused it. Thus the experiments support the theory of mimicry, which requires that a mimicked species should be distasteful. It would be interesting to know, however, whether the species of birds to which Mr. Pocock offered the butterfly are in the habit of eating them in a state of nature. If they are not, then the experiments lose much of their force.

FURTHER EXPERIMENTS REQUIRED.

And to complete the evidence the species of butterfly which mimics Anosia plexhippus should be offered to the same series of birds. Mr. Pocock's results suggest what would happen. He believes that the birds tasted the butterfly, and finding it nauseous, rejected it. If they thus tasted the mimicking species, they would find it was not disagreeable, and eat it. Again, a single refusal of a supposed nauseous species seems too little for a positive conclusion. What would be the result of offering the same mimicked species to the same bird time after time as it would be offered in nature.

ARE BUTTERFLIES REALLY NAUSEOUS?

Among the birds which rejected the butterfly in Mr. Pocock's experiments were two bustards which had previously eaten "some of the most unpalatable of British insects." And this raises the question, Was the Anosia rejected because it was unpalatable! As a matter of fact, the possession of nauseous properties in mimicked or warningly-coloured species is largely problematical. Some naturalists doubt it altogether, and little if any proof of its existence has hitherto been brought forward. It has been suggested that the experiment of eating them should be tried, and Professor Wheeler has had the courage to test certain species in this way. One was a day-flying moth very conspicuously coloured, black and white wings, with a black and orange body, an example of "warning colours." In spite of the warning, Professor Wheeler proceeded to masticate the body of one of these moths. And he found that the little flavour it had was mild and pleasant.

WARNINGLY-COLOURED MOTH AND LIZARD.

Of course, it may be argued that the taste of men is no guide to that of birds. Yet, as Professor Wheeler remarks, "we can hardly assume that beasts, birds, and reptiles can find things 'nauseous' which are quite tasteless, or even pleasant, to the human palate." Considering the number of strongly and disagreeably flavoured insects devoured by birds, it might even be suggested that it is rather the want of flavour in certain species which causes their rejection. A warningly-coloured moth with deep black wings, each with a pair of yellow spots, was offered by Professor Wheeler to lizards, and devoured at once with evident signs of relish.

THE MONEY COWRY IN ENGLAND.

A note in the "Irish Naturalist" records the occurrence of the Money Cowry in Ireland and England. This species, Cypræa moneta, a native of the tropics, is used as current coin in certain parts of Africa. Some years ago, according to the above note, it was very abundant on the coast of Cumberland near the mouth of the river Calder. The specimens are believed to have come from the Glendowra, a vessel wrecked off Seascale in a fog in 1873. She was homeward bound from Manilla, and carried 60 tons of cowries as part of her cargo. Since this means about 70,000,000 shells, it may well be that money cowries will be picked up on our north-western coast for many years to come. Those found earlier on the coasts of Down, Ireland, were supposed to have come from a slave ship wrecked in the neighbourhood.

THE IRISH TIT.

The recently described Irish Cole-tit has been much discussed. Is it to be classed as a species, or merely a sub-species? It differs from the British Cole-tit, which nevertheless also occurs in Ireland. Mr. Ogilvie-Grant discusses it in a recent number of the "Ibis." Some characters of the Irish tit suggest to him that it is of more ancient origin than the British species, a pre-glacial type which has survived in Western and Southern Ireland. It is more nearly allied to another Cole-tit peculiar to Algeria. This seems to suggest a link between Ireland and the South similar to that afforded by the Arbutus and other plants peculiar to south-western Ireland.

HIBERNATING ANIMALS.

Of the larger animals which hibernate the most notable are the bears; but one species only—the "black", of America—falls into a state of genuine hibernation; neither the European "brown" bear, nor his small and distant relation, the badger, sleeping very regularly or profoundly. The hedgehog, perhaps, is the most "whole hogging" hibernator there is, for, on being disturbed, he merely stirs and coils up more closely, and if interfered with, takes a deep sonorous inspiration followed by a few feeble respirations and then by total quiescence. An allied animal, "the tenrec," which inhabits Madagascar, sleeps for three months in its burrow during the hottest period of the year. All of the species of bats in cold and temperate climates hibernate, but, although several species are often found in the same place, they do not all retire at the same time, nor, apparently, do all hibernate to the same degree. Many of the rodents hibernate more or less completely. The dormouse for instance, hibernates in the strictest sense of the word, and will also sleep at intervals for several days together during mild weather. The squirrel, on the other hand, awakes at intervals to feed, and therefore lays up a store of provisions before retiring. But all animals, before they hibernate attain to an unusually fat condition, and it is said that the "black" bear will not hibernate if this is not the case. Some animals only occasionally hibernate. The common hare, for instance, will sometimes lie beneath snow for some weeks without harm; but as respiration is maintained during the whole time—a small air-hole being always kept open by the warm breath of the animal—this is not accounted true hibernation.

LIZARDS, TORTOISES AND SNAKES.

Lizards, tortoises, and snakes hibernate in holes in trees, under stones, or among dead leaves and in Africa and South America, many tortoises, crocodiles, and serpents, and even some fishes, bury themselves in the mud and "aestivate" in the hard baked ground during the driest season of the year. Frogs, too, hibernate in the mud, under water, but whether they would remain alive in the event of the mud hardening during their hibernating period, and, if so, for how long, are questions that cannot be answered at present, though to dismiss as mere fairy-tales all the accounts of their having been found alive embedded in solid rock is almost as difficult as it is to give any of them credence. When snails hibernate a calcareous plate is formed over the mouth of their shell, and in Paris the edible species is not considered "in season" until after the first frost, when this "epiphragm" is present. A snail at the Natural History Museum was once discovered to be alive after having been gummed to a card and exhibited for four years, and on its being released it lived for another two years. The fact that hive bees require food during the winter seems to prove that these do not hibernate. Although the physiological condition which constitutes hibernation occurs naturally only amongst the lower animals and forms of life, an analogous state has been known to be produced in themselves by the Fakirs, the religious ascetics of India, and several authentic cases of this voluntary form of trance are interestingly described by Dr. Braid in a treatise, published in 1850, on "Human Hybernation."

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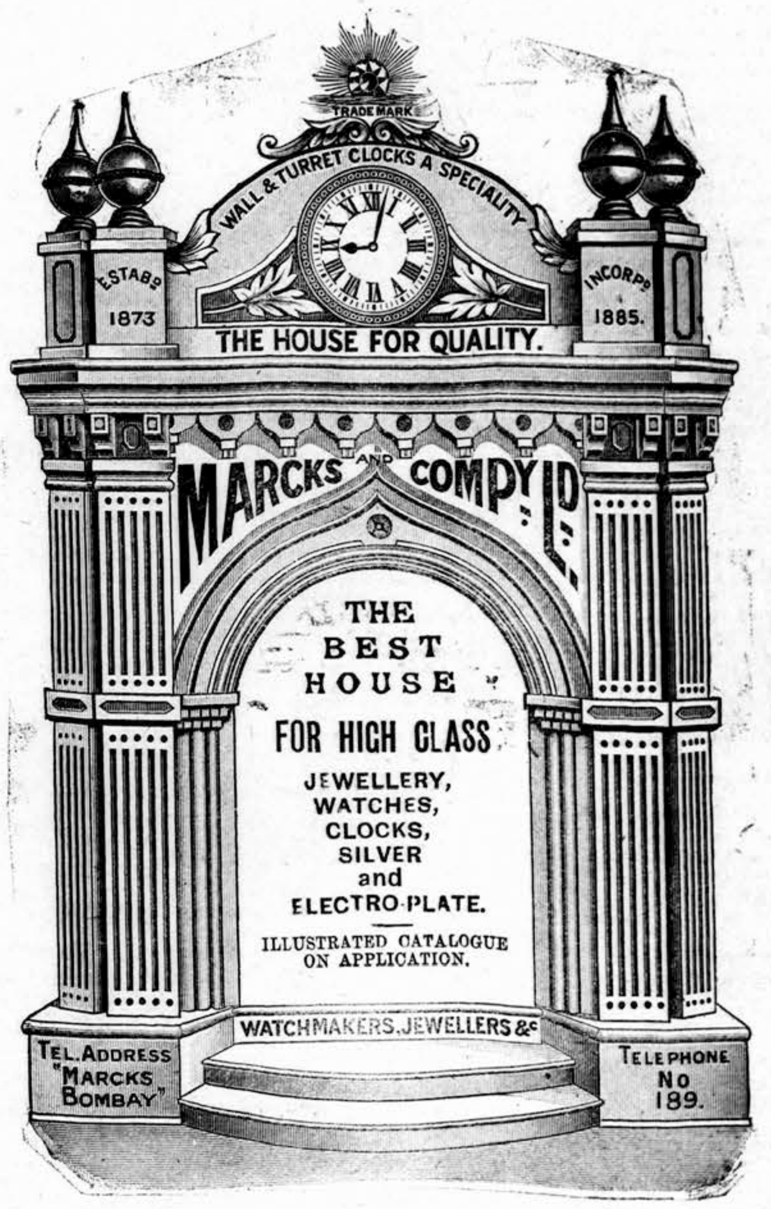
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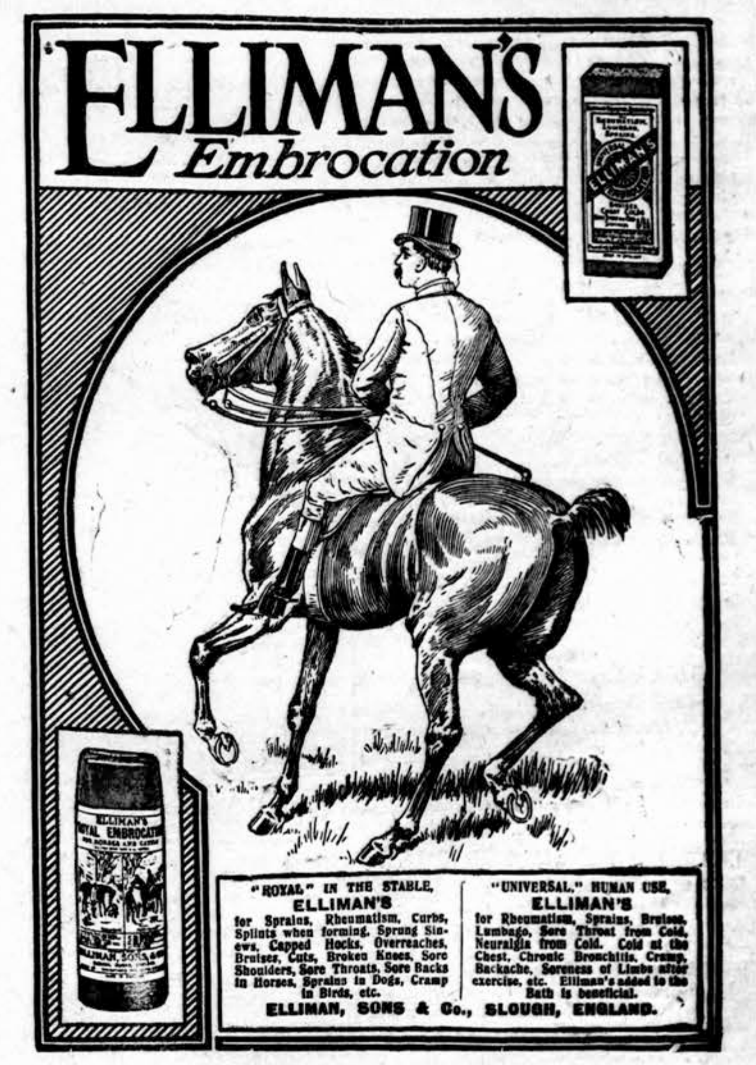
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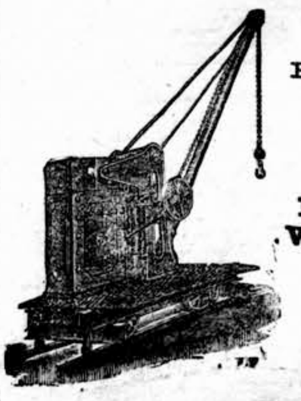

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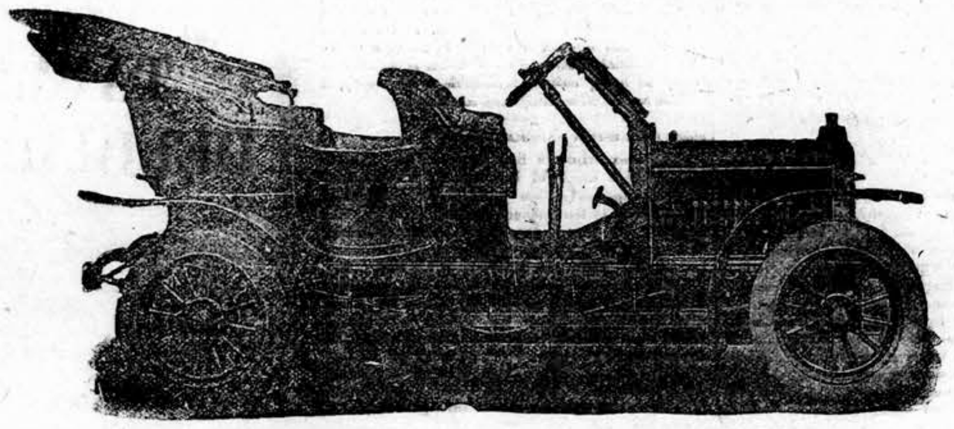

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